ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,663—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

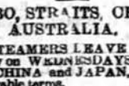
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

"Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902,
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHAM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIBOL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1909.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Duca BALDUINO	4,560	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

*No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKEMARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,336 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Marwari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	29th Sept. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085		13th Oct. 1902
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Koppistaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN,

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.
S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a specialty, and free of charge.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of bad blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c. Observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of TERRAZO. The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that WATER at HIGH PRESSURE will be given in all Districts at the same hours as those ruling prior to the issue of the Notice of the 23rd August 1902, when it was deemed necessary to curtail the supply.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th September 1902.

INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE lease of working the STATE OLD and NEW COTTON MILLS at Indore, together with the Ginning Factory attached, will be PUBLICLY AUCTIONED before the Indore State Council in the old palace at 4 P.M., on the 15th OCTOBER, 1902. The Old Mill, which is working, contains 11,968 Spinning Spindles and 224 Looms. The New Mill which is not working at present and is in course of reconstruction contains 4,064 Spindles and 240 Looms. The Ginning Factory contains 4 Gins and one Kapas opener. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY, STATE COUNCIL,
Indore.

8th September, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 99 years' LEASES of the following Building Sites on their Estates:—

ESTATE.	No. of Sites.	Area Ranging from sq. yds.	Annual Rent Ranging from.
WELLINGTON LINES for residential purposes only.	7	1333 to 1503	Rs. 1416 to „ 1594
HORNBY ROAD for shops, offices and residential purposes.	3	1209 to 1581	Rs. 1209 to „ 1653
AGRIPADAI ESTATE. On Moriand Hill Roads for stables and chawls.	2	8265 to 9182	Rs. 2066 to „ 2293

Further particulars and plan of the sites can be obtained on reference to the Engineer of the Board, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 P.M. (Gun fire), FRIDAY, October 24th, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1903:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	250
Cocoanut Oil for Light Ship Use	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery, English	250
Stationery, Indian	250
Provisions	250
Sundries	500
Ironmongery	500
Metals	250
Files	250
Cement	250
Ropes	250
Paints and Oils	250
Timber	500

N.B.—Cheque will not be received.

1. Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each Item or Article for which he tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of Stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. Each Tender will be received on condition that the Deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

4. Samples of Oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 5th October, 1902. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 1599, and new Survey No. 1-8467, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshaw and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman Street, and at Kilcben Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 2060, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1693, together with the several messuages, tenements chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1232, and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-85, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 15, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49 Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1254, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla,

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tanna Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tanna Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

23 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
13 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited.
11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.
13 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Bedham Fils and Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited.
5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K. Sardar Gud, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform:—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	The Rev. CANON HILL.
Miss HOME.	Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Miss WARD.	Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
Miss A. WARD.	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
	Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
	Mr. G. COPPARD.
	Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
	Hon. Mr. B. SCOTT.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "MUKE MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 8 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nawsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th September 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MAJOLICA AND JAPANESE WARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co's Showroom, the following, consisting of musical and plain toys, dolls, lady's companions, albums, dressing cases, glassware, plated wares, majolica, jardinieres and flower vases, Japanese jars, flower vases, screens, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ROUND PEARLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Allabux Hyderally Javeri and on account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Narandas Parmanand,—

6 Strings of round pearls about 230 chowa.
The pearls are on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Our Usual Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th, instead of Monday, the 15th instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as marble top table, teapoys, cupboards, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, hat and book stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, English large size cup-board, cots, double door iron-safe with Chubb's lock.
1 Chubbs single door safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches on stand.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light vis-a-vis,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging argand lamps, chandeliers, large pier glasses, pictures, safe on stand, wearing apparel, linen cockatoos, Zanzibar parrots, copper and brass utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late Mr. CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OF A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	—	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	—	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

PUT your foot on Imitations. They are worthless frauds. Buy the genuine Singer's Sewing Machines from their 110 branches in India, where you can get direct from the Manufacturers,—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOLID LEATHER KIT BAGS.—We are giving Special value in Kit Bags; they are made on extra strong English Frames, are hand sewn and Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout. No cardboard is allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our Great Sale from 1st September for two Weeks only. All Dress Materials, Muslins, Ladies Hats, etc, Best Bargains.—PREMJEE RUTTONJEE, Esplanade Cross Road, Opp. Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

STRINGS, STRINGS, STRINGS,—Violin Strings, 3 annas each, Banjo Strings Steel, Re. one a Set, Music and Accessories for all Instruments, Repairs to all Instruments a speciality.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, opposite Fort Chapel.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Parcels.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POSTCARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA. ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 3-9-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 3-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE Re. 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before dispatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from Messrs. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 72 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO.
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.	
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.	
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO	
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1902.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay.	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.
Bombay, 9th September 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES
Mofusil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and caref

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WARDEN ROAD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dulabhdas Balmukundas and his surety Vithaldas Ramdas and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd Sept. 1897, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th day of September 1902, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon.

All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon, situate on the western side of Warden Road, Mahalakshmi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 5-8 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal Rates and Taxes No. 6, Ward No. 355,—2,357, and bounded on the east by Warden Road, leading to the Mahalakshmi Temple, on the west by the property of Laxman Sidhe, on the north by the property of the late Ganpat Karsan, and on the south by the property of Visram Mavji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS JAYKEFULWADY AND DEWAKAWADY SITUATE AT MAHIM, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Parvatibai, widow of Kursondas Govindji, Harrikishdas Haridas, and Purshotum Malji, executors of the last will and testament of the said Kursondas Govindji, deceased, and in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of January, 1900, and made between the said mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction on the premises the properties hereunder described on the undermentioned days at five of the clock in the afternoon :—

I. On SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1902, at 5 p.m.

All that piece of Government pension and tax land together with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, and known by the name formerly of Museuk but now as Jayekfulwady, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27879 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 197, 221, 315, 538 and 678, new Nos. 3801, old Survey Nos. 220, 232, 233 and new Survey No. 1-1489, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Bandra and known as the Lady Jamshedji Road or Gopi Tank Road, on or towards the west by the property formerly and now of Babaji Savji, on or towards the north partly by two carts formerly and now of Poma Butta, widow of Thaker Dava Hirji, and partly by an cart formerly belonging to the Catholic Church or the Priest thereof afterwards belonging to Mahadev Manaji Bhatkar, on or towards the south partly by a public passage leading to the road from Bombay to the Mahim Causeway, and partly by the property formerly of Babaji Savji, and now of Miya Moola Mahomedali bin Mohidin Paragaz, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G Nos. 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, and Street Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215, Gopi Tank Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Kallianji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, and also that piece of land containing by admeasurement 30·2 63-100 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the opposite side of the said Public Road from Bombay to Bandra, and which piece of land forms a part of a large tank there.

II. On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1902, at 5 p.m.

All that piece of Government Pension and Tax land known by the name formerly of Bewker Khoobrah Bhat, and now of Dewkawady together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Mahim Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1934 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 381, new No. 4126, old Survey No. 186, and new Survey No. 1383, old Survey No. 3454, new Survey No. 1383 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Salvasso Church now called Padree's Cart, on or towards the west by a road known as Malmala Tank's Road, on or towards the north formerly by the cart of Pachboo Sadhanad, and on or towards the south by a public passage which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4023, 4024, 4025, and Street Nos. 384, 385 and 386 Mamala Tank Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kallianji Shivji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

Mr. S. W. Kemp, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 39 of 1902, between the said mortgagors, the executors of Cursondas Govindjee, deceased, for administration of the estate of the said deceased concerns in this sale and will join in the conveyance to the purchasers. The Receiver is authorized to do so by an order of the High Court made in the said Suit on the 29th of August 1902.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the title deeds of the properties application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Hustom and Kola, Solicitors, for the mortgagee at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 12th September 1902. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs S. J. Tellery and Co., ADVERTISED to take place on Tuesday, the 16th instant is POSTPONED until next week.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong-built Victoria in very good order.
1 Handsome strong-built Landau.
1 Chestnut Arab, 14-1, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, regularly ridden and driven by a lady.
2 Kathiawari mares, both go in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Badysett Aziary Street, teak and blackwood carved household furniture, carved chiffonnes, wardrobes, tables, chairs side boards, hanging lamps, telescope, Japanese work cabinets, &c., the property of the late Miss CAROLINE DE SILVA.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Anderson & Co's Stables, Byculla, Bellasis Road—

24 cast horses, belonging to 2nd Bombay Lancers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 18th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 325-327, 97-99, 161-163, 30-3-37, 28-29, 84, 60, at Breach Candy Road, New Line Street, and Junction of New Line Street and Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BROKEN COPES.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bazar Road, sel, by order of the New Islam Mills Co., Ld., and on unt and risk of Kessowjee Bawal—

lot of broken copes.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by of the mortgagee, Mr. Hormusjee Naserwanji Tatari, account and risk of the estate of the late Hormusjee ee Acharwala the following valuable bungalow :—

hat piece of land with the messuages or bungalow, and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being icra, Pakady Malia, Taluoka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in istration Sub-district of Thana, registered in the of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 214 and and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under ontaining by admeasurement seven hundred and n and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and on the east by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Behon the west by the Malla Pakady Road, on the north operty of the said Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee, and on formerly by the property of Framjee Jamsetjee a, and now the property of Dosibai, wife of Framjee Acharwalla, and which said hereditaments erly in the occupation of Framjee Jamsetjee a, and his tenant, and are now in the occupations Hon. Framjee Acharwalla and his tenant, r particulars and condition of sale apply to the d.

N SALE of valuable vacant piece of land suitlding bungalows on the Bund Road, Poona. tructions from the Executrix of the late Bai rdesir Hormasji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT sons SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by tion on the premises the following valuable suitable for building bungalows :—

ece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate h side of Bund Road, Poona, containing by nt 37290 square yards or thereabouts and r towards the east by Hindu Fields, and on west by the property of Ludha Ebhrau & Co., the north by the public road known as Bund wards the south by the property of Messrs. & Co

rticulars and copies of the conditions of sale ndersigned.

LE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, oona and Kirkee, known as the 'Rose Cot-Kirkee Lodge', respectively.

ctions from the executors of the late Sir Dinee Petit, Bart. I, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. ublic Auction on the premises the following be undermentioned dates :—

e' Bhawani Peith, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 4 p.m.

e or parcel of Inami land or ground together ilows, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate, ng at Bhawani Peith, Poona, containing by ut 3 acres and 37 goonthas, assessed by the under No. 125, and registered under survey bounded as follows :—On the east partly by f Merwanjee Bhicajee and partly by Govern- on the West by the Dharamsala of Khan anji Pestonji, on the north by the Government to Sudder Bazar, and on the south by Govern-

Lodge" at Kirkee, on THURSDAY, the 2nd p.m., on the premises.

ece or parcel of Inami land or ground together ngalow, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, ing at Bapodi, Taluoka Haveli, Kirkee, contain- measurement 1 acres and 15 goontas, and assessed icipality under No. 171 and registered under 61, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by d, on the west partly by public road leading to d partly by survey No. 49, on the north by 60, and on the south by Government Road.

er particulars and condition of sale apply to the d.

BENNETT & Co.

11th September, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 23 40 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3·30 do. Bombay.
" 3·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 30·00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 1 per cent. Average rate 15·94.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Total amount sold during week 30,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week.....30,00,000
Extra allotments—Bill on Calcutta, 3 lakhs, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	= ,,
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 1-2	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24	= unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24	= ,,
Do. New York	51 7-8	= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	= ,,
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-4	= plus 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·26 1-8	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
Short London Bills	2 3-4 ,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 ,,	= plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 ,,	= plus 1-8
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8 ,,	= unchanged
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4 ,,	= ,,
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2 ,,	= ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000.

Linseed 33 3-4. Sept.-Oct. Business done. Tone quiet.

Shipping arrival.—"Thorndale."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 5 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·29	4·34	4·32	4·31	3·30
plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·30	4·30	4·29	4·30	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000 bales.
Do. last year	9,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
,, ,, Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Dec.	8·31 plus 2
Do. do. March	8·20
Coffee	5 9-16—1-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16
Futures month of Dec.	8 08—4
Do. March	8 13—3

Closing tone quiet but steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 10th September 1902 :—

Cotton	365 cwts.
Wheat	5,484 bales.
Linseed	1,606 ,,
Rapeseed	324 ,,
Gingellyseed	572 ,,
Poppyseed	599 ,,
Groundnuts	522 ,,
Castorseed	2,030 ,,
Rice	1,559 ,,
Myrabollams	628 ,,
Cottonseed	5,400 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d	to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-8d
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	,, ,,		170 1-2
Japan	30	,, ,,		151

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	9 12

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		
Do. Forward		6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		
do. Forward		5 9
Yellow Guzerat, Ready		
do. Forward		7 1

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	8 8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	25 8

Gingellyseed.—Tone quieter.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet.
Estimated sales 10,000
Total imports 1,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·28	4·33	4 31	4· 30
—1	—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·29	4·29	4-29	4·29
—1	—1	—1	—1

May-June
4·29
—1

COTTON.—The market is dull, the prices of old cotton are about Rs. 2 to 3 lower and the sales at Colaba are estimated at about 1,000 bales chiefly to mills. In new crop a sale is reported of about 1,000 bales good M. G. Broach at Rs. 207 March delivery. All descriptions are some Rs. 2 to 3 lower except Bengals which have declined about Re. 1. There are free sellers while buyers are scarce.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 ,,
Bombay ,,	23-15 ,,
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-1
Silver 17 Betternese	64-1
Do 17 1-2	64-2

Growths.	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	183	...	Jany
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	173	...	...	Dec.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	174	...	...	do.
Balati. (M.-G.)	181	...	...	Jany.
Khandeish, (M.G.)	...	171	...	do.
Damangaum, Poolgaum.	183	...	...	do
Akola, Khamgaum, Karanja	Fair staple	...	183	... do.
Broach	...	...	207	March.

Telegraphic Message from Hongkong reports following.

Fortnightly sales ... ... 3,000 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at 5 ,000 ,,
Market generally 2 dols. lower. Less demand 1 prices lower.
Exchange quotation, Rs. 129 3-4.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	24

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the misery of recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business, confined to his counting house, and harrased by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

O'GRADY—September 2, at Poona, Marie Amelia, the infant daughter of James R O'Grady, Berar Commission, aged 3½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BUCHANAN—September 5, at her residence, Berhampore (Ganjam), of heart failure, Mrs Grace Adelaide Buchanan, aged 66 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 46m. Sun sets 6h. 6m. High water, 7-58m. 7-6a. Low water 0-12m., 1-46a.
Arrival of the s. s. Olympia, with the Maharaja of Jaipur.
Rovers' Association Football Tournament commences.

CRICKET AT POONA.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The Bombay and Persia S. N Company's steamer Naderi, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, brought 133 horses.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Malvern, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—The shoot on Saturday afternoon (700 and 800 yards) will commence at 3 p.m., or as soon as there is a sufficient number present to begin, to enable those who wish to get back to the Fort in time for the Rovers' Football Tournament.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Rama, a young Hindu, aged twenty. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a Hindu woman at Fanaswady. He had been suffering from fever for the last few days and had become delirious. He was missed from home on Wednesday morning, and on a search being made his body was found floating in a well in the neighbourhood. A verdict of suicide while in a delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. E. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening (weather permitting.)

March	Fighting Through to Victory	Meyer.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo	Back.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Polka—(Piccolo Solo)	Passe-partout	Rogers.
Selection	The Mountebanks	Cellier.
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Constable Turner charged Mowjee Megji, a Hindu, with receiving Rs. 3,700 in currency notes, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Olivera, pleader, appeared for the complainant Kalidas Hurjiven and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case which have been published, were that complainant's Mehta Kalianjee was entrusted with Rs. 4,400 which he misappropriated to himself and absconded to Ahmedabad. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. Kallanjee in that case stated that he had given Rs. 3,700 to Megji out of the amount misappropriated by him. The Magistrate held that the evidence of convict Kalianjee was untrustworthy and discharged the accused.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

BIGAMY.

Kunkoo, woman, was re-tried on a charge of marrying again during the life-time of a former husband. The prisoner was tried at the present Sessions before another common jury who could not agree on their verdict, six being for an acquittal and three for a verdict of guilty. His Lordship refused to accept the verdict of the jury, and ordered a re-trial, which now came on. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Lalkaka defended the prisoner.

Mr. Lalkaka, in cross-examining a witness, made him describe the ceremonies attending a betrothal among the class of people to which the parties belonged, as well as the ceremonies attending a marriage. The learned counsel said he thought it was necessary to go through a description of the ceremonies, because if any of them was not performed, he submitted that the marriage would be invalid.

The accused, in answer to the court, said she knew only this much that her cousin, Vallabhjee, brought about the marriage in Bombay. Vallabhjee and Damoder, her brother, brought her to Bombay and had the marriage performed after six or seven months. She believed she was sixteen years of age. Her sisters were aged eight and six years respectively. Damodar was yo unger than herself and was ten years old. She did not receive and of the monies mentioned in the agreement; Vallabhjee and Damoder might have received them.

Mr. Lalkaka, in addressing the jury for the defence, said before the accused was convicted, it was necessary to show that she was previously married to her knowledge, that is that she was perfectly aware that she had been previously married. The defence was that she did not know that she had been married in Kathiawar; she had no knowledge or recollection of such marriage, because she was too young at the time of the alleged marriage. It was quite possible that a misapprehension existed in the minds of some of the witnesses, who probably were present at the betrothal ceremony if one took place; but it must be remembered that a betrothal did not constitute a legal marriage. Accused was perfectly irresponsible for the betrothal or the marriage if she had no recollection of it; even if one actually took place.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said there was no question about the second marriage having taken place in Bombay. If the first marriage at Shahpur in Kathiawar was proved, it was for the accused to prove that the marriage was not legal, or that the husband had deserted her, and so on. The main question in the case, therefore, was whether there was a proof of the first marriage; and his Lordship remarked that the proof must be a strict one according to a ruling of a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court. Even if the jury found the accused not guilty, they need not trouble themselves with the idea that their verdict would terminate the relation of man and wife, for it would be purely a civil question and would not be affected by the verdict of the jury. There were two witnesses of the first marriage, and it was for the jury to say whether they could rely upon their evidence. Then there were three witnesses who said they had been to the house of the first husband two or three times, and had seen the accused living in the house as his wife. The question for the jury would be whether these witnesses had sufficient opportunity to be able to say positively what they alleged. It appeared that the accused had not received a pie of the Rs. 401 which the second husband paid; and the two men who brought her to Bombay must have appropriated the amount. If the jury thought that the accused had no knowledge of the first marriage, and that she did not at the time realise what marriage meant they would be justified in finding her not guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

There is a case of nose-cutting of a wife for trial at the present Sessions, but as the complainant has disappeared from Bombay, the Sessions were adjourned until 10-30 a. m. on Saturday, the 27th inst. The Will Forgery case has been fixed for trial on the 29th.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th September 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee M. Barbhaya presiding.

ILLNESS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

On the motion of Mr. Jugmohondas, the following letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated the 12th August last was recorded : "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th June 1902, and to request that you will convey to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the sincere thanks of Government for their expressions of sympathy on the occasion of the illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and assure them that their message will be transmitted to the proper quarter."

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Assessor and Collector, stating that during the quarter ending 30th June last, 1,306 bicycles and 7 tricycles were taxed and that the amount of the tax levied was Rs. 2539-4 0.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved that the statement supplied by the Assessor and Collector be recorded. He said the information given in the statement was very unsatisfactory. The number of cycles taxed during the period under report was smaller than the preceding period, and he did not think it advisable to maintain an establishment when the return realised was so very small.

The resolution was carried.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR'S ALLOWANCE.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald it was resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the payment to Mr. Thomson of allowance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum instead of Rs. 5,000 per annum for the period from the 14th March to 18th July last during which he was the sole auditor.

BANDORA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that in reply to their letter dated the 3rd April last praying for a reduction in the rate of water at present charged to to Bandora, Mr. E. R. Smetham and other residents of Bandora be informed that the Corporation saw no reason to reduce the rate.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

BOMBAY THEATRES.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 18th December 1899, in regard to Bye-laws relating to theatres, I have the honour to state that the Municipal Solicitors are of opinion that 'though structural matters for prevention of fires can to some extent be regulated by bye-laws under clause (c) and ventilation under clause (d) of Section 461 of the Municipal Act, they think that under that Section as it stands there is no power to make bye-laws in regard to licensing of such places or the provision for them of suitable means of ingress and egress and fire appliances'. The Municipal Solicitors in these circumstances embodied the necessary provision in the Draft Amended Act which was submitted to the Corporation.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Commissioner be informed to include the amendments proposed by him in his letter to the list of proposals for the amendment in the Municipal Act.

Dr. Dadachanji drew the attention of the members to section 338 of the Act which contained provisions for ingress and egress of places of public resort.

The proposition was adopted.

APOLLO BUNDER PLOT.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 3rd October 1901, in regard to the vacant plot of land in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, I have the honour to state that on a communication being addressed to the Port Trust enquiring whether the Trustees would lease or sell the plot in question at a nominal sum or with a view to its maintenance as a place of public resort, the Secretary of the Port Trust informs me that the Board are advised that they can neither legally nor properly alienate the the plot by sale or lease in the manner proposed and adds "As intimated on a previous occasion the Board entirely concur in the desirability of the suggestion to convert the plot into a public garden or open space which would be an important public improvement and they are willing to entertain a reasonable offer for its purchase or lease for this purpose."

The Hon Mr. Mehta moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded. He said he had always marked that so far as the Port Trust was concerned, there was no other body which openly seemed to say that it was created for the purpose of making money, while the other bodies were intented to spend money. The Port Trust had asserted that they could not properly part with the plot in question. But so far as the question of propriety was concerned, he thought if the opinion of the public of Bombay were taken, they would unanimously say that it was of utmost propriety for that body to do what the Corporation had asked them to do. He was very doubtful whether what they said about the question of legality was correct. He was sure if they were at all inclined to act up to the old saying that where there was a will there was a way, the illegality would at once disappear. He asked the Corporation not to allow their hands to be forced and to be carried away by the alluring prospects held out to them.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia observed that the Port Trust had taken the opinion of their solicitors in the matter and they had gone so far as to consult the Advocate-General of Bengal, who advised them distinctly that they could not make a free grant of the land. Under the circumstances, he asked what the Port Trust were to do?

Mr. Mehta : Go to Government and have your difficulty removed.

Mr. Gamadia : That is your business. Why should the Port Trust go to Government. Continuing, he said the Port Trust had to pay heavy interest—four and a half per cent—for the piece of land which had been vested in them by Government.

The proposition was adopted.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Acting Secretary to Government-General Department, regarding the apportionment of plague expenditure :—" With reference to your letter dated the 25th February 1902, I am directed to state that during the period extending from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1902, Government have expended Rs. 5,37,449 on gazetted officers and Rs. 90,123 on nurses employed in Bombay in addition to the sums mentioned in your letter. The Government of India have not yet decided whether these amounts are to be finally debited to Government or not, but no statement of plague expenditure in Bombay that does not include them can be recognised as accurate. Having regard to the present state of the Municipal finances and the fact that the full legal limit of taxation in the City has not been reached, His Excellency the Governor in Council is not at present prepared to recommend to the Government of India that the rate-payers of Bombay should be further relieved at the expense of the general tax-payer."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that a committee (named) be appointed to draft a representation to Government in reply to the above letter. He said they were all astonished by the reply of Government, who had practically admitted that Bombay was entitled to a contribution from the Government of India as regard the plague expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF KUMBHAR GULLY.

The Corporation considered a report from the Executive Engineer regarding the improvement of Kumbhar Gully, Dadar. The Executive Engineer in his report stated :—"Kumbhar Gully, Dadar, is not a pucka street, but a private one, as defined in the Act. It is neither levelled, metalled nor sewered and is not in a fit condition for traffic during the rainy season. It being a private street, it is not incumbent on the Municipality to repair, metal or maintain it. It may, however, be pointed out that the lane in question is one of innumerable other lanes or passages at Mahim and other outlying districts similarly situated, and if the Corporation decide upon improving or maintaining this lane, demands from the residents of other lanes may be expected. The Executive Engineer added : It was intended to provide 13 lamps in this lane, but as they were urgently required for an important road, viz., Mayo Road, five lamps were subsequently placed in this lane. Since then the practice of providing and lighting lamps in private streets and lanes has been discontinued."

On the motion of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the report from the Executive Engineer was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Thursday next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 11.

Thursday :—Winds continue south-easterly on the Kokan Coast and the rain has suddenly decreased on the West Coast, Trivandrum being the only station reporting more than one inch this morning. Showers have fallen in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, the Central India Plateau and the Gangetic plain. Rain has been general in North East India and moderate to heavy in North Bengal and Behar. Light showers have been received in Burma. Patna has received 8 inches; Julpaigiri, and Purnea 3, Darjeeling and Ranchi 2 1-2, India 2, and Sholapur 1 1-2 inches." A depression is lying over Gangetic Plain and East Central India which will probably give showers in that area during the day. Rain will probably continue light on the West Coast.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

JUBBALPORE, Sept. 11.

Rainfall 40 cents. Weather fine.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept 11.

Rainfall 15 cents.

CAWNPORE, Sept 11.

Heavy rain throughout the night. Weather stormy. Rain threatening. No more rain is required.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,

11TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Gingelly doing badly in southern districts.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Aurraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Crops withering.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

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In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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Indigo Blue, Black, Grey, Khaki, &c. from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
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GREAT COATINGS from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1902.

RUSSIA AND SEISTAN.

OUR contention that the Russian agitation concerning the Afghanistan agreement was but a response to our movement in Southern Persia finds support in the latest telegram from St. Petersburg. Says one message :—The Nushki Railway is seriously agitating Russian newspapers, which anticipate an extension to Seistan with an eventual junction with the Bagdad Railway, barring the Russian advance to the Persian Gulf for ever. They urge strongly an immediate extension of Russian Railways in Persia. The "Novosti" learns that a railway from the Russian Frontier to the Gulf is being seriously considered. Then again the "Novoe Vremya" comes forth with a declaration that Russia cannot allow the British to control Seistan. Russia, as we stated, has hitherto regarded her position on the Afghan frontier as a lever to bring pressure to bear, whenever necessary, upon England in other matters. To-day she finds that cock will no longer fight and our sprightly contemporaries see that their agitation will fall flat unless they change the venue. So we now learn what it is which is really distressing them. By one of Russia's most ardent British friends we were told that Russia has two intertwined aims and motives. She desires to connect her European railway system with the Railways of Indian across Central Asia and Afghanistan—that she may enjoy the great advantages of future ownership of the great international railway route to the East; and that she may, by depriving any prospective railway to the Persian Gulf of much of its raison d'etre, prevent its being built, and then block the creation of what would undoubtedly be an almost insuperable obstacle to her protection over Persia and her own railway to the Persian Gulf. "This policy", writes Sir Henry Norman in his new book on Russia, "may be thought to resemble Paul Morphy's announcement of mate in twenty-three moves, but Russian diplomacy is accustomed to look far ahead and to calculate with wide combinations" and he asserts that he knows that such is Russia's desire, and that the men who chiefly direct her policy have these particular aims in view and very much at heart. Russia would willingly join up her railways via Seistan and Nushki if we would permit her, or via Afghanistan, if there were not even more bitter objections to such a scheme. Russian lines have been projected from Tiflis to Bunder Abbas, and from Askabad to Meshad, Teheran and Baghdad. The Tiflis line might easily join the Indian railways by a line running from Ispahan via Yezd and Kerman to Nushki, or the Merv-Khusk might be continued via Kundahar to Quetta. No physical obstacle of moment stands in the way. But the time is not yet.

The declaration by the "Novoe Vremya" that Russia cannot permit England to control Seistan is idle. England does not. Notwithstanding all the progress that has been made by the Indian Government in pushing British and Indian trade in southern Persia, the fact remains that the Russian pervades the place, and the "Times," a year ago, exposed the troubles and obstacles encountered by Indian merchants on the new Quetta-Nushki route as a result of Russian domination. "It is clear," wrote our contemporary," that we stood at the parting of the ways when we allowed Persia to do the bidding of Russia and to decline the almost completed arrangements she had made with a group of British capitalists for a British loan to meet her financial necessities. Moreover, as Mr. Foley of the Indian Tea Association pointed out, the fact that Russians (or Belgians for them) collect the duties has given Indian traders the idea that the Russian Government is all powerful here, that Persia is practically Russian, and British influence nil. Pleading the danger of the introduction of plague, Russia has established quarantine stations at Seistan and on the Herat border, and is thus able to paralyse any trade by the Quetta-Nushki route by keeping caravans and travellers unnecessarily long at any station before granting pratique. We have it recorded also that the Russian agents, amongst other restrictions, forbid Indian merchants carrying goods and money, to enter with arms, although the road in Persia is unsafe and every Persian is armed, and the Indian traders have offered to give any guarantee that no arms should be sold and even to register every weapon and produce it again when they leave Persia. This does not look very much like England controlling Seistan; nor does it in any way resemble a menace of ousting Russia from Southern Persia. We are making commercial headway in Seistan notwithstanding Russian opposition and will doubtless continue to do so. Russia puts on the screw in the hope that to gain freer access to Southern Persia we may be willing to join her in obstructing the German Anatolian Railway, and by keeping Germany out of the Gulf she may herself gain possession of a Gulf port. There is still in force an agreement between Russia and England to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. But while England has religiously observed its terms, Russia has not been so scrupulous, and only a stronger power than herself will keep her out of the Gulf. Of that we may be sure.

In perhaps the latest work on Persia, Major Molesworth Sykes, British Consul at Kerman and Persian Baluchistan, is at pains to show how clearly awake to its own interests our Government has been in connection with the commercial invasion of Persian territory. Hundreds of traders' camels now cross the desert for one which crossed it a few years ago. Such a success is the new route that the merchants at Bundar Abbas are losing much of their business, and the desert is literally teeming with life, nomads from every quarter settling down in proximity to the road. Hamlets too, says Major Sykes, are springing up as the disused kanats are cleaned out and fresh ones dug, while a brisk local trade has already been created by the inhabitants of the lower reaches of the Helmund and of Seistan, who find a profitable market for their wheat and barley. Undoubtedly Russia has some little ground for viewing us with a jealous eye, and Major Sykes writes: "When the history of India in the last decade of the nineteenth century comes to be written, I venture to think that high praise will be awarded to a Government which has made such a desert blossom like a rose." And here is another point which may help to solve the problem of Russian uneasiness: "The moral effect on the neighbouring countries is not easily reckoned, and every Seistani now wishes for a trip to Quetta". It is also pointed out that the road now affords a safe refuge for the harassed transfrontier nomads, who are gradually filling up what was, five years ago, a blank in every sense of the word. The value of the trade now aggregates a hundred thousand pounds and is steadily growing. In considering the possibilities of further trade development with Persia, Major Sykes makes some observations which are worth recalling at this moment as showing how fully Russian aspirations are watched, and how accurately gauged by our representatives. Says our Consul: "The natural line for through traffic runs via Kandahar and Herat, and if the Amir Habbibulla Khan adopts a more liberal trade policy than his father, the Nushki-Seistan route would lose most of its importance; it is in fact an artificial channel of trade called into being by the prohibitive dues levied by the late Amir, who, as it were, built a wall round Afghanistan." It is only necessary to glance at the map to recognise how completely the construction of a trans-Afghan line would destroy the Quetta-Nushki route, and how closely Russian movements in Persia in the direction of Afghanistan should be watched by her rivals.

THE BOMBAY CROPS.

WITH the exception of parts of Sind and the Deccan, the Presidency seems now secure against the repetition of famine which was threatened only a few weeks ago. The latest reports continue the record of satisfactory conditions recently begun, and the prospects generally are distinctly cheerful. The accounts from the various districts, with the exceptions named, fully support the view that we may now fairly look for good harvests after a succession of famine years unprecedented in the history of the Presidency. The least satisfactory condition of things prevails in Sind, where though the position has been much improved by recent rainfall, drought, insects and rats have damaged the crops in some districts. In the Kotri and Ghorabari talukas of Karachi want of water has affected the crops, and in the Tatta taluka locusts have wrought some destruction. Rats continue to inflict damage in parts of the Jate taluka. In the Sukkur district there has been partial rainfall which has benefitted the standing crops, and the early kharif crops are consequently flourishing. The late kharif is however likely to perish; and there is a complaint of a general deficiency of the water supply. Prospects are gloomy in parts of the Mehar taluka of the Larkhana district, while from other places there are reports of damage by storm. In two talukas of Hyderabad locusts have done some slight damage, and generally over this part of the Sind province there is a deficiency of water, while a similar report comes from the Upper Sind frontier. There has been sufficient rainfall in Thar and Parkar, but the downpour in some tracts damaged the early sown crops, while in a number of talukas locusts appeared. After Sind, complaints of inadequate rainfall come only from parts of the Deccan. The eastern part of Poona, Sholapur generally, and in the greater portion of the Satara district there was, a week ago, urgent need of more rain. In Bijapur, sowing of cotton has been resumed in places where it had been retarded for want of moisture, but further rain is necessary for the kharif crops and for rabi sowing. There is a deficiency of fodder in parts of this district, but where green grass is available the condition of the cattle is improving. Belgaum also stands in need of more rain throughout the greater part of the district. In several talukas the jowari is withering and grass hoppers are damaging the rice in parts of the Belgaum taluka. Throughout the rest of the Presidency the conditions are very favourable, and the cultivators are busily engaged in weeding and transplanting, and in some districts have begun the reaping of early crops. Prices of food grains are for the present steady, but in some of the districts hitherto most severely affected by scarcity prices are declining.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF BURMA.

THE report on the trade between Burma and the adjoining foreign countries contains some interesting information in regard to the imports levied in the foreign countries on British merchandise. In the French territory, it appears that the small trade which had sprung up between Kengtung Loang Praban and Wingchen has been practically killed by the French tariff. An instance of the exorbitant rates charged is furnished by the Lao teak traders who state that the tax on elephants taken across to the west bank of the Mekong is equal to the purchase price in the east. The average incidence per Rs. 100 of merchandise amounts to about Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, but in some cases ten per cent. of the average value of the article taxed is imposed. In the Chinese Shan States unauthorised tolls continue to be taken, and there appears to be little hope that any change will be made in this condition of affairs as long as the country remains in its present disturbed state. In Western China the most important trade route from Bhamo is that passing through Nampaung and Mainwaing to Tengyueh and Yunnanfu. Between the latter two stations alone there are 20 likin stations, and at Mainwaing the "Pao shang chu" or Trade Protection Society levy tolls amounting to five or six per cent. of the value of the merchandise, ostensibly for the maintenance of the roads. In January last, the Chinese authorities and British representatives, in conference, came to an understanding that the "Pao shang," and all likin and "Fushiu" taxes should be abolished, and since the 8th of May, when a Foreign Customs office was established at Mainwaing, the likin stations are supposed to have been done away with. Other taxes have of course been substituted, but, judging by the report, conditions should now be more favourable for trade. A good deal of blackmail appears to be levied on many of the trade routes, but nevertheless traders seem to find it more than worth their while to develop this country. The total value of the inland foreign trade was 19·11 per cent. greater during the triennial period ending last March than during the preceding triennial period. Exports show an increase of 22.22 per cent., and the imports of 16.47 per cent. According to the report quite one-half of the import trade is composed of timber and treasure and another quarter of cattle and tea. Indian and European cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods make up more than a quarter of the export trade, nearly a quarter consists of silver, and another quarter of salt fish, silk piece goods, raw cotton, and railway materials.

THE Bombay Criminal Sessions have been adjourned to Saturday, the 27th inst.

MR. M. H. STARLING, who delivered over charge of his office of judge of the Bombay High Court to Mr. Justice Russell, on Wednesday, proceeds to Europe on six months' leave of absence by to-morrow's mail steamer.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, who is coming out to India for the Delhi Durbar, will be the guest of Lord Northcote.

IT is possible the Shah of Persia will send the Governor of Kerman to represent him at the Delhi Durbar, but nothing definite is yet settled.

MR. BARNES has appointed Captain Mallaby, R.E., Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, to be his Private Secretary in Burma. The Aide-de-Camp is not yet appointed.

IN the Gurdaspur District the people are asking for the disinfection of their houses. In this District also there is an encouraging prospect that the people will readily accept inoculation.

SURGEON-GENERAL G. BAINBRIDGE, M. D., I. M. S., proceeds Home in November next, on completion of his tour of duty as Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE South African authorities have notified that Burghers returning to South Africa from India, at their own expense, will be required to pay their way to their homes from the port of debarkation. The cost of rail and passage from their camps in India to the ports of embarkation is borne by His Majesty's Government.

THE annual report of the Post Office in India, a document with more human interest than most official publications, because of the connection of postal work with the everyday life of the people, is expected to be in the hands of the Government early in October, and in that case will be published before the end of the month.

THE statement which has been published that the Duke of Connaught will come out with Lord Kitchener and attend the Manœuvres is a mere guess, and, as it happens, an entirely wrong guess. The Duke of Connaught will not come out with Lord Kitchener nor will he attend the Manœuvres: he is coming out solely for the Coronation Durbar, and will not arrive in India until the end of December.

SOME confused lists of names, containing various inaccuracies have been published of guests whom the Viceroy is personally inviting to Delhi. The following is the correct list:—The Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Crewe, Lord and Lady Lonsdale, Lord and Lady Lamington, Colonel and Mrs. Harbord, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Sir G. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Marjoribanks, Lord and Lady Elcho, and Mrs. George Cornwallis.

THE King has approved the design for the second South African war decoration. Lord Kitchener is the Officer responsible for the idea, and in this matter, says a contemporary, has acted with characteristic energy. Instead of consulting the War Office first he promised his men the decoration and afterwards informed the Pall Mall authorities that it was generally expected by the troops, with the result that it was granted without waste of time, ink, or labour.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 9th was 724, giving a death-rate of 48·51 per annum per thousand as against 60·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 55·28 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 78 died from fevers; 41, plague 3, small-pox; 13, measles; 1, cholera; 4, leprosy 49, phthisis; 60, diseases of the nervous system 160, affections of the respiratory organs; 69, diarrhœa 31, dysentery; 38, still-born; 111, old age debility 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 22; Lingate 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 364; Hindu low caste, 102; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 4 European, 5; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 343 as against 274 the corresponding period of last year, and 233 the average over the past five years.

"CORONATION Prices at Delhi" is the theme of a correspondent who remarks:—"When I read of Rs. 900 being asked for a phaeton and two horses for a month and Rs. 40 a day for board and lodging I wonder where the foolish people will be found to visit Delhi on such terms. It seems to me that caterers in Delhi are doing their level best to frighten visitors away. It may be argued that Delhi residents have a right to charge what they like. So they have, but they have no reason on their side. It is not as if Delhi were suddenly inundated by a mighty host of wealthy visitors ready and willing to pay exorbitant prices. This Durbar has been talked of for months already and is still three and a half months away. There has been ample time to raise vegetables and chickens, &c., for any number of people, Delhi is central. The railways will not charge extra for bringing in food, grass, &c. and I am sure every tonga within 100 miles of Delhi will be plying in Delhi for hire. Visitors will not object to double prices, but such prices as are now asked are ridiculous and uncalled for."

IT is announced that among the most cherished possession which King Lewanika is taking back with him to Barotseland is a collection of six new silk hats. Thus civilisation extends her benignant sway, and the white man's burden is assumed in "regions Cæsar never knew."

THE title of Viscount Gort, the late holder of which was the fifth, might have had a different history had it not been for a duel in 1792, when the next heir to the first Viscount was killed. He was unmarried, and the title then fell to his younger brother, who defeated the French at Killala Bay in 1798.

"OH, East is East and West is West"—but it would seem that the twain really did meet yesterday, if it be true, as stated in a veracious contemporary, that as the Shah entered Westminster Abbey he was greeted by an enthusiastic son of the Stars and Stripes with the words, "Say, Mr. Shah, shake with a free-born "Murican." His Majesty, it is added, ignored the offer "with true Eastern dignity"—a fear which, under the circumstances, must have been not easy to accomplish.

COLONIAL EXPANSION.

TRADE-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

THOUGH specially written for the American public a little work on Colonies by Professor Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin University well deserves the attention of English readers. It is entitled "Colonial Government: An introduction to the study of Colonial Institutions." The Americans themselves, having only just reached the stage of Colonial expansion, have had no national experience to reflect and reason upon for their future guidance. So they naturally turn for instruction to the careers of foreign States that have done something by methods more or less questionable in appropriating the territories of the weaker races. Mr. Reinsch's survey of European expansion is valuable and attractive, just because it is the work of an exceptionally competent onlooker who, like the outsider of the popular proverb, sees most of the game. He treats his subject under three principal heads—Motives and Methods of Colonisation, Forms of Colonial Government, Institutions of Colonial Government. All three sections are divided into several chapters, of which those on missionary work, individual adventure, Commerce and Communication, Spheres of Influence, Chartered Companies, Self-governing Colonial Federation, and Law, Municipal, and Local Government in the Colonies are the most interesting.

THE MISSIONARY INFLUENCE.

The missionary influence is a curious instance of historical persistence. Columbus and his companions set sail for the unknown West with the most devout aspirations for the religious rescue of such heathens as they might chance upon. There followed them with the like pious profession, swarms of blacklegs who turned the islands and the mainland into a hell of misery. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, founder of the first Anglo-American colony, announced that "the sowing of Christianity must be the first intent of such as shall make any attempt at foreign discovery." India's case was exceptional. Not until 1813 did the East India Company suffer missionaries within its dominions. To quote our author, the missionary "often unintentionally prepares the way" for the tradesman and the magistrate. Most of the fifty-four missionary societies founded in England during the last two centuries are "still active in foreign and Colonial fields." British missionaries preceded trade and the flag in South and Central Africa, Fiji, Sierra Leone, Burma, Guiana. French missionaries had been more than a century labouring unselfishly and heroically in "Further India," when, in 1862, the massacre of several of them gave the French Government its opportunity of annexing Cochin-China. In Western Africa, in the Pacific, the French missionary has been the forerunner of the conqueror.

A striking illustration of the old hankering of France after power in the middle East (in Syria and Palestine especially) is the fact that to-day "twenty-five hundred out of the three thousand persons of European nationality who are engaged in teaching and missionary work in the Levant are French or belong to French orders and institutions. They manage and support 400 schools, which are attended by some forty thousand pupils, and in which instruction is given in the French language." German missionary work in Palestine is vigorously prosecuted under the Emperor's encouragement. The Chinese lately discovered at Kiao-chau that the price of a missionary's life was a harbour and bay, with mining, railway, and other monopolies over an entire province. In Southern China the French recently raised the price to a still higher figure. Professor Reinsch makes the remark that in the great struggle between Islam and Christianity which is being raged throughout Central Africa the missions must remains the principal reliance against the growth of Moslem ascendency. On all its boundaries Islam is steadily advancing, not only in Central Africa, but also in Asia; moreover, it is constantly developing an internal cohesion which may in time bring the Moslems in all the vast region from the Niger to the Ganges into a conscious unity of purpose.

A MOSLEM REVIVAL.

If Professor Reinsch has had personal experience of the Moslem East it is not easy to understand his apprehensions of a great revival of Islam. The only great Moslem organization of an active kind known to exist is that of the Senoussi-ites, whose operations extend over most of the northern half of Africa. But there are not even plausible grounds for regarding the Senoussi missions as seriously dangerous in the political sense. Mahdism, the most formidable Mohammedan combination of modern times was going to pieces—through its hideous vices—long times, before Lord Kitchener's day of well-advertised, cheap slaughter by the mud walls of Omdurman.

Professor Reinsch in no friend of the tariff-mongers, whose restrictions might restore the eighteenth century system of treating Colonies as dumping grounds for home produce. Commercial "exclusiveness" tempts the nations to grab up foreign territory. With free trade universal the nations would cease to be land thieves. "Were the world to be divided up into a number of mutually exclusive, trade-tight compartments, each nation would, as a matter of self-preservation, feel compelled to occupy as much as possible of the available territory."

From 1892 to 1896 the Colonial trade amounted to only 11.6 per cent. of the total recorded trade of the world. The conclusion which is to be drawn from these figures is that the trade among the great civilized nations is of so much greater volume and importance than the total of Colonial trade that it should be the first purpose of intelligent statesmanship to foster friendly and stable relations among the Great Powers.

Colonists of whatever nation buy more per head of their Mother Country's produce than foreigners per head do. For example, "the Canadians individually buy over five times as much of England as do the people of the United States." So far Political control must certainly give the Mother Country some advantage in Colonial trade. . . . But when we look at the sum total of the commercial interest of any great European Power, the Colonial trade cannot be given such importance that it could for a moment seem wise to neglect the commercial relations with other highly-civilized nations in its behalf. Our author also points out that Colonial demand for goods from the Mother Country depends to a great extent upon "community of customs and fashions of "languages and laws," and that these "influences will gradually grow weaker as a Colony grows older and self-sufficing," after which it will "be more purely economic causes to determine its part its trade relations." The results of the "tight compartment" in Colonial France are held up by our author as a warning to the nations. The French Colonies have been grievously injured by this foolish system. "Not only foreign goods and foreign capital and enterprise, have been excluded from them, with the result that Indo-China is backward as compared with the Straits Settlements where all nations are given an equal opportunity.

FREE TRADE.

That's a nice compliment for Mr. Bull from relatives over the water. The Wisconsin Professor did not start with the intention of writing a book in advocacy of Free Trade. Nevertheless, his book is as good an argument for Free Trade in the sense of Expansion as we have come across for a long time. As regards the future of the British Empire, Professor Reinsch points to the obvious fact that is overlooked, that the British Colonies are developing less on English lines than on lines of their own, and suggests that in the future the ideals and experiments of the years will be the Mother Country may go for some direction and guidance to her offspring. He thinks that owing to their "economic distress," the Indian islands have no alternative between "absorption with Canada" or "absorption in the current of their own (America's) expanding economic and political life," and that tactless treatment by the Colonial Office might easily turn the delicately-adjusted balance between Imperialism and complete independence in the Commonwealth and the Dominions for an Imperial Customs union, shutting out the non-English world, where is "the community of interest" between Australia and South Africa that would it not lead to discriminations against British commerce in foreign countries? Since the Canadian writer put these questions, Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Ministers have discussed the matter with the result that commercial statism seems to have suffered a check.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BOER GENERALS.

THE MEETING WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A CORDIAL CONFERENCE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY FIRM,

NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

An official report of the discussion between the Boer Generals and Mr. Chamberlain was published by the former on the 23rd August. The Boers had drafted a long list of points which they desired to discuss, but Mr. Chamberlain replied declining to consider them because they reopened the question of the terms of surrender which were irrevocable. Ultimately the Boers agreed to Mr. Chamberlain's stipulations.

At the conference held on the 5th inst. the tone throughout was cordial. The Boers dwelt upon the question of amnesty saying that Lord Kitchener promised to recommend an amnesty at the time of the Coronation. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the matter rested with the Cape and Natal Governments whose generous intentions were not to be interfered with by Imperial discussion. Afterwards the conversation turned on various topics, for instance the repatriation of prisoners, the oath of allegiance, the employment of National Scouts, the sale of farms, and the addition of territory to Natal.

Mr. Chamberlain's replies were firm but conciliatory and appeared to satisfy the generals. Mr. Chamberlain finally made a speech expressing his desire for co-operation with men like the Generals. He was sure that if the Boers would meet us half way, they would find us as good friends as we had been loyal enemies.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Commandant Botha urged that the grant of three millions was inadequate and asked for assistance to be given to widows and orphans, Mr. Chamberlain replied that we had done more than could be expected of us and had done all we can afford to do.

An understanding has been reached for the disarmament of the natives in the Zoutpansberg district of the Transvaal.

The papers are generally of opinion that the Conference is valuable as showing that the grievances of the Boers are comparatively slight and as showing the hopelessness of any attempt to reopen a closed chapter.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" condemn the Generals' astounding demands which they attribute to continental counsellors.

THE BOER GENERALS IN HOLLAND.

INTERVIEW WITH THE DUTCH PREMIER.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Dutch Premier had a long interview with the Boer Generals to-day.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

ENFORCING THE CRIMES ACT.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS.

Summonses under the Crimes Act have been served on the Editor and Publishers of the "Irish People" in Dublin. The charges are intimidation and criminal conspiracy.

THE CRETE A PIEROT.

MAGAZINE FIRED BY COMMANDER.

"PIRATE" CAPTAIN'S LAST ACT.

Captain Killick commanding the Crete a Pierot remained on board to fire the magazine and perished with his ship. His body has been recovered.

THE WAR ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

MEMBERS APPOINTED.

The members of the War Enquiry Commission have been appointed and are as forecasted by Mr. Balfour, with the addition of Sir George Taubman Goldie. Lord Elgin is to be Chairman.

The probable members mentioned by Mr. Balfour were :—Lord Elgin, Lord Esher, Admiral Hopkins, Sir John Jackson, Sir John Edge, and Sir Henry Norman.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

With reference to the tenders for one million India Bills announced on the 2nd inst., the total amount of the tenders is £2,380,000. Tenders at £96.16.7 received 80 per cent. Above that amount, in full, the average price was £96.17.9.

THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger was run in heavy rain.

The betting was 100 to 30 Sceptre ; 9 to one Rising Glass ; 7 to one Friar Tuck ; 20 to one Prince Florizel, who finished fourth. The other horses passed the post in the following order :—

St. Brendan.
Fowling Piece.
Royal Ivy.
Joshua.
Cupbearer.
Cheers.
Cargo (query Caro).
Rosshire.

Sceptre won by three lengths, and the second and third horses were separated by two lengths.

CRICKET.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Match between the South of England and the Australians has ended in a draw, Trumper made 120 runs and Hayward 106.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

INCREASE OF TROOPS AND IMMIGRANTS.

EXPULSION OF BRITISH POSTAL EMPLOYES.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Numbers of Russian troops and immigrants are arriving in Manchuria.

M. Lessar has advised the Russian commander to expel British employes in the Chinese Customs who have been sent to resume charge of the postal service.

THE AGITATION IN POLAND.

The "Times'" Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Kaiser's visit to Posen has not allayed the agitation among the Polish population.

An inspired article in the "Koelnische Zeitung" states that the Tsar and the Kaiser when they met at Reval arrived at a complete agreement on the Polish question.

THE FAMINE.

REDUCTION OF NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

People are rapidly leaving the relief works in Western India. A hundred thousand went back last week to their fields where agricultural operations are now in full swing. Bombay Presidency reports a reduction of 70,327, the Bombay Native States a reduction of 14,889 Ajmer 6,595, Rajputana 4,159 and Baroda 5,458. This brings down the total under famine relief throughout India to 349,290

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN RAILWAYS AND BRANCHES.

A business-like history of projected railways and tramways in India corrected to end of June last is issued by the Public Works Department. It speaks highly of the military advantages of the broad gauge railway connecting the Sind with the Bombay Baroda Railway and states that the survey of the Kosamba-Velachha-Gankavar branch has been completed and that the construction of the Miyagamsinor branch is held in abeyance until Baroda finances improve ; that it hoped a place may be found in the railway programme of next year for the long contemplated Rewari-Phulera chord with the Madhapur Sikar branch ; that proposals for the construction on rebate terms of a metre gauge railway from Kotri via Jerauck and Tatta to Kurrachee have been rejected ; that the Songadh-Palitana branch railway will be constructed at the expense of the Palitana Durbar ; that the Secretary of State has approved of the proposals made by a syndicate for the construction of the Raichur-Wondalli narrow gauge railway ; that a complete project for a new railway entrance into Bombay from Sion station, on the G. I. P. Railway, is under preparation ; and that the construction of the Barsi-Road-Pandarpur extension of the Barsi Light Railway has been approved by the Secretary of State.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

The following officers who were ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—

Captains Burt, 3rd Dragoons ; Dundas, 3rd Battalion, Cheshires ; Smith, 2nd Battalion Shropshires ; and Devereux, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenants Younger 1st Dragoons ; Rumbold, 2nd Dragoons ; J. D. Cowan and G. A. Hill, Royal Field Artillery ; Nevill, 3rd Battalion Royal Warwicks ; Tate, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Campbell, 4th Battalion Scottish Rifles ; Robinson, 5th Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, and the honourable Prittie, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

VOLUNTEER CORPS AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

It is probable that there will be a few vacancies available for additional volunteers in the Delhi Coronation Durbar Contingent, several corps which originally had sent in applicatione having failed to fill the number allotted to them. There will be some competition, however, for the extra places as other corps have been able to give nominations to only a portion of those who have applied to go.

TERMINATION OF MONSOON RAINS.

Rains appear to be at last approaching their termination, the monsoon winds having withdrawn from north-east of the Arabian Sea.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

MADRAS, SEPT. 11.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, Inspector-General of the Madras Police, left for Simla last evening to take up his duties as Secretary to the Police Commission.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PAGES FOR THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The Duke of Connaught will be attended by two pages at the Delhi Durbar.

VOLUNTEERING IN CALCUTTA.

Owing to disappointment in not receiving the new rifle, volunteering in Calcutta shows little sign of enthusiasm this season.

RUSSIA AND SEISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows under date London the 10th September :—

The "Novoe Vremya" in its latest article on the Persian question reiterates the view that the railway to Seistan joining hands with the Baghdad line would cut Russia off from access to the sea. The paper urges the immediate construction of lines to the Indian Ocean throwing Russia on the flank of the Germans in Mesopotamia and of the British in Baluchistan.

Lord Ronaldshay's book describing his journey home by the South Persian route is published to-day by Messrs. Blackwood.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

PRESIDENCY LEADING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The second of the two annual matches between the Presidency and the Parsis began at Poona to-day. The Presidency experienced a stroke of ill-luck in the loss of the services of Capt. Wood, who was injured while playing polo yesterday, and was unable to take part in themach. His place was taken by Lieut. Lumsden of Bombay. The Parsis won the toss and in bright weather they took first service of the wicket, which promised to play well.

Mistri and Colabawalla opened the innings, the opposing bowlers being Greig and Deas. Both batsmen commenced carefully, the first decade going up after twenty-two minutes' play. Immediately thereafter Colabawalla was bowled by Deas without any addition to the score, and Mody next partnered Mistri. A magnificent piece of fielding by Sale at this stage evoked applause. Mistri was immediately afterwards missed by Furber at deep cover point.

With the total at 19, Mody was splendidly caught and bowled by Greig, the catch being taken high up with the left hand. Meherhomjee now joined Mistri and the rate of scoring became brisker, the second, third, and fourth decades going up as a result of twenty minutes' play.

Bowling changes followed, Cheetham going on at Greig's end and Field displacing Deas ; the total at this stage being 56. With the total at 70, Mistri was caught by Greig off Cheetham at short slip. The out-going batsman had contributed 36 by stylish cricket which was only marred by one chance. Daruwalla next partnered Meherhomji who was batting confidently.

Greig had gone on in place of Cheetham and runs came slowly, Daruwala adopting his usual stonewall methods.

Runs continuing to come slowly, Deas came on again vice Field. Daruwalla immediately afterwards, in playing back to Cheetham who had relieved Greig, fell over his wicket, retiring for 9, the total being 88. Kanga followed, but four runs later was bowled by Cheetham. Pavri now joined Meherhomjee who all this time had batted brilliantly. Two runs later, Pavri succumbed to a beautiful one from Cheetham who was getting a lot of work on the ball. Chinoy was the next batsman but only survived a few balls, being bowled by Deas with the total at 97.

Bapasola, the next man, helped Meherhomjee to put up the hundred after an hour and three-quarters' play. Runs now came faster than at any other period of the innings and with the total at 118 Sale took over the ball from Deas, Greig going on at the other end vice Cheetham.

Off Greig's first ball Meherhomjee hit him for six, the over costing eleven runs. With the total at 138 Bapasola was finely caught by Cheetham off Greig. Umrigar next joined Meherhomjee but with the total at 143 Meherhomjee was caught by Deas off Sale for a brilliantly played score of 80. He made no mistakes. Bulsara, the last man, joined Umrigar but the latter was caught off Greig by Edwardes, the innings closing for 148.

The last Parsi wicket falling at 2 o'clock an adjournment was made for tiffin.

PARSIS.
First Innings.

Colabawalla, b Deas	3
Mistri, c Greig, b Cheetham	33
Mody, c and b Greig	0
Meherhomjee c Deas, b Sale	80
Daruwalla, hit wicket b Cheetham	9
Kanga, b Cheetham	2
Pavri, b Cheetham	1
Chinoy, b Deas	2
Bapasola, c Cheetham, b Greig	8
Umrigar, c Edwardes, b Greig	3
Bulsara, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	12	5	34	2	3
Deas	16	..	40	5	2
Cheetham	13	..	40	1	4
Field	5	..	17	1	..
Sale	4	..	15	..	1

THE PRESIDENCY INNINGS.

Resuming at 3 o'clock the Presidency sent in Greig and Field. Before a run had been made Field was caught at the wicket off Bulsara. Cheetham joined Greig after this bad start, and runs came slowly, the first decade going up after a quarter of an hour's play. Both batsmen getting their eye in, runs came at a good rate, Greig in particular scoring freely off Bapasola and Bulsara.

This brought about a change in the bowling, Mistri relieving Bapasola. Runs continued to come at a fair rate and with the total at 42 Umrigar displaced Bulsara. The double change had no effect, runs coming, if anything, at a greater rate.

With the total at 64, Greig was caught at the wicket off Umrigar for a well played 39. Sale succeeded and the scoring slowed down until Sale got his eye in, when both bowlers came in for equal punishment. A further change in the bowling took place, Pavri relieving Mistri for whose deliveries Cheetham was showing great partiality. The hundred went up after exactly an hour and a quarter's play.

Bulsara and Pavri were now the bowlers, but both came in for severe treatment from Cheetham, who up to this had batted superbly, one hot chance in the slips being his only mistake. He was suffering from a bad knee and could only get between the wickets with great difficulty. Mistri shortly after the hundred went up, relieved Bulsara and at 120 Umrigar went on in place of Pavri. This double change, however, had no effect in checking the rate of rungetting and after 130 went up, Bapasola took over the ball from Mistri.

A few overs later Bulsara went on instead of Omrigar and this change had the desired effect, Sale being clean bowled in attempting a drive forward. The outgoing batsman had made 31 without a mistake. The total at this stage was 145, Edwardes next joined Cheetham, the bowling now being in charge of Bulsara and Mistri. Off the latter's second ball the Parsi total was passed, Cheetham driving it to the eastern boundary.

With the total at 151, Edwardes was bowled by Mistri, Sprott succeeded, but was out in the same manner off the second ball he received with the total unaltered. Deas, the next batsman, only survived a couple of overs being bowled by Mistri. Furber succeeded but only survived a few balls being caught by Omrigar off Pavri. After his dismissal stumps were drawn, the total being 175 for 7 wickets.

PRESIDENCY.
First Innings.

Field, c Kanga, b Bulsara	0
Greig, c Kanga, b Omrigar	39
Cheetham, not out	84
Sale, b Bulsara	31
Edwardes, b Mistri	1
Sprott, b Mistri	4
Furber, c Omrigar, b Pavri	6
Extras	10
Total (for 7 wickets)	175

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

A very large gathering of spectators assembled today in the Central Gymnasium and also on the Race Course to witness the Presidency Assault-at-Arms. In the Central Gymnasium, Bayonet Combats Sabre vs. Sabre came off ; and on the Race Course several mounted events were fought with the following results :—

In Tent Pegging with lance : Gunner Peacock, 1st Battery R. F. A., Rs. 30 ; Bombardier Middleton, C. Battery R. H. A. Rs. 15. ; Sergeant-Major Worsfold, 29th Battery R. F. A. Rs. 10.

In the same event for Native troops, Duffedar Pakensing, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 20 ; Duffedar Mahomed Hussain, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10 ; Duffedar Ganeshsing, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent Rs. 5.

In Tent Pegging with sword, Duffedar Mahomed Hatam, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 20 ; Duffedar Talsing, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10 ; Duffedar Abdul Hafiz Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Rs. 5.

In Sword vs. Sword : Sergeant Major Studley, E. Battery R. H. A., Rs. 40, and Silver Medal presented by the Military Tournament of London ; Sergeant Girling, E. Battery, Rs. 20 ; Sergeant Walker, C. Battery R. H. A., Rs. 10.

In the same events for Native troops : Duffedar Nathasing, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 30, Duffedar Margazam Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers Rs. 15 ; Duffedar Pakersingh, 1st Bombay Lancers Rs. 10.

In Bayonet vs. Bayonet : Havildar Mir Khan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 30 and Silver Medal ; Havildar Rararam, 23rd Bombay Rifles Rs. 15 ; Lance Naik Hirsock Ranna Rs. 10.

In Sword vs. Lance (mounted) : Bombardier Middleton, C. Battery R. H. A., Rs. 40, and Silver Medal, Bombardier Carnegie, 18th Battery R. F. A., Rs. 20 ; Bombardier Norman, 1st Battery Rs. 10.

In the same events for Native troops : Lance Duffedar Shamshuddin Khan, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad contingent, Rs. 20 ; Duffedar Hidat Ali Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Rs. 15 ; Kot Duffedar Ganeshing, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10.

In Sword (mounted) vs. Bayonet : Gunner O'Gorman, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 40 ; Sergeant McKett, Shropshire, Rs. 20 ; Bombardier Middleton, C. Battery, R. H. A. Rs. 10.

In same events for Native troops : Havildar Rararam, 23rd Bombay Rifles, Rs. 30 ; Duffedar Nuthasing, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 15 ; Duffedar Mulkdat Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers, Rs. 10.

In Bayonet vs. Sword : Gunner O'Gorman, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 40, and Silver Medal ; Lance-Corporal Andrews, West Yorkshire, Rs. 20 ; Corporal Usher, Royal Scots, Rs. 10.

In Bayonet vs. Sword (dismounted) : Naik Balaram, 23rd Bombay Rifles Rs. 20, and Silver Medal ; Havildar Kanaya, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 15 ; Naik Chanda Mina, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 10.

In Bayonet Combats by teams : Shropshire Light Infantry and Oxfordshire are left for finals. The Royal Scots and Connaught Rangers being scratched.

The same events for native troops were won by the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 50 ; and 17th Bombay Infantry Rs. 25. Also competed : the Sappers and Miners, 22nd Madras Infantry, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and 23rd Bombay Rifles.

In Sabre vs. Sabre Gunner O'Gorman, Bombay Artillery, won Rs. 40 ; Lance Corporal Mathews, Shropshire, Rs. 20.

In the Tug-of-War, eight teams competed and finally the 23rd Bombay Rifles and 7th Pioneers were left for the finals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The steamer Wakool left Capetown last Monday for India with Lieut. C. E. Dease and details.

Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth 44th Gurkhas returns shortly from England to become Assistant Adjutant general.

Plant for a portable searchlight is being brought from England and will be tried at the Delhi manœuvres with the Southern Army.

The transport Uganda, which was delayed at Hongkong by a typhoon, now arrives at Calcutta on the 19th instant. It brings the 2nd Rajputs, with Lieut-Colonel Harris, Captains F. Smith, and A. Smith, Lieutenants Ross, McCleverty, Murray, and Bird ; also Captain Hudson, I.M.S., Colonel O'Sullivan, R.E., and Major Ricketts, and Captain McKechnie, I.M.S.

The Royal Garrison Artillery Companies numbers 65 and 75 have been selected for coast defence training at Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

The 28th Madras Infantry is notified in General Orders as added to the troops taking part in the Delhi Coronation manœuvres and assemblage.

The following Royal Engineer postings are sanctioned :—Lieutenant Couchman on arrival in India to the Bombay Military Works, and 2nd Lieutenant Yule on arrival in India to the Bombay Sappers.

Besides the four Aides-de-Camp and three extra Aides-de-Camp already on the Viceroy's Personal Staff, four more Aides-de-Camp will be added for the Delhi Coronation Assemblage, namely, Major Lee, 4th Hussars ; Lieutenant Keighley, 18th Bengal Lancers, Captain Adam, Scots Guards, and Lieutenant Paynter, Guards.

The following Notifications by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished :—

1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.—William Hugh Hogarth, Gentleman, is gazetted Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th August, to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Dunford is gazetted Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1902, vice Owen, promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Underwood Nicholas to be Commandant, with effect from the 2nd May 1902, vice Petrie, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Poona Vounteer Rifles.—Captain Adam Thomson, V. D., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

The proposal to increase the pay of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,500 per month, has been negatived.

The instructions issued last year regarding the precautions to be observed against plague by troops marching in relief are to hold good during the approaching relief season.

The first homeward bound transport with troops from India will probably sail at the end of October or beginning of November.

On the arrival at Delhi of No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, for work on the Durbar Light Railway, the detachment of No. 2 Company will return to Rurki.

Instructions have been issued to suspend all action in regard to the supply for barracks in India of the arm-rack invented by Major H. V. Bigge, R.E., as the cost per rifle of this rack is now reported to be from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 instead of between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, as originally estimated.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 11—Battiscombe, Major, Bo. 9th Inft, on duty from Sangor.

Magratt, Capt, MS, 16th Inft, on leave from Madras.

White, 2nd Lt, MS, IV Hussars, on leave from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 11.—Deane, Major, MS. Vol, Guards, Coronation Contingent to Madras.

Boileau, Capt, Bo. R. E, on duty to Kirkee.

Hodding, Lt Col, Beng. Behar L Horse, Coronation Contingent, to Mozuffepore.

Gourlay, Lt, Beng. I, M, S. off leave to Darbhanga.

Willis, Lt, Beng, 1st Devon Regt from leave to Shahjehanpore.

Watts, Lt, Punj, Q M Genl's Dept on leave to England.

McDermott, Major, Punj, Vol. Rifles, Coronation Contingent, to Simla.

McKarkell, Capt, Punj Q O Corps of Guides off leave to Mardon.

Haggee, Lt, Punj. Som. L. I. on leave to Murree Hills.

Roebel, Lt, Punj R A off leave to Nowshera.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL THOMPSON IN THE HOME SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Colonel Thompson, Principal Veterinary Officer, India, has been appointed Director-General of the Army Veterinary Department in England and leaves Simla about the 23rd instant, for home. His selection is an example of the increasing extent to which the War Office now looks to India to supply able men to fill important posts connected with the Home Army.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The bulletin issued at 11 o'clock this morning says that Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Woodburn passed a fairly satisfactory night and that his condition in some respects shows improvement.

FLOODS ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

The floods on the loop line of the East Indian Railway appear to be as extensive as they are serious. On the section between Murarai and Barharwa stations, two bridges have been washed away, and two more are badly damaged. The line for about 80 miles is badly flooded.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

DAMAGED BY LANDSLIPS.

An official telegram received at Calcutta to-day states :—Owing to heavy rain the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway breached in three places below Kurseon by landslips. Through booking is stopped. Huge gangs of coolies are at work and it is expected the line will be clear by Saturday or Sunday.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 10.

The annual tournament of the Royal Western India Golf Club begins at Nasik on Saturday, 13th, and lasts all through next week. It is usual to have only six days' events, but the Saturday holiday gives an extra day this year. Fortunately the links are in splendid condition. For three weeks rain has fallen everyday and the grass, which had become terribly dried up, has revived ; and if only showers continue to fall the links will be at their very best. Some of the greens are good ; and others leave much to be desired. The one weak point about play at Nasik is that there is so little depth of soil that two days sunshine bakes the ground hard and to get really nice turf to grow is an impossibility. Apart from this very serious defect, the climate is perfect, there is a great variety in the ground, and the prizes for the week are many and valuable, especially the Club Cup, which is said to be a beautiful bowl of Burmese silver work.

The first round of nine holes is not to be the same as last year but is to start from the teeing-green in front of the shed, from which the drive will be to the Judge's Corner hole, and so on through the old course. But the second round is to be, probably, the same as last year's second round. The drive will be from the top of the mound across the road, over the trees to what was the second green in the first round. Then after finishing the long hole the course will be off to the right up on to the rising ground where the new green was made last year. This slight change of course in the two rounds is a sensible arrangement. But golfers who know Nasik do not need to be told how charming a place it is or how good it is to golf there. It is said that Mr. Pechey will not be able to come, nor Mr. Fry from Poona. These will be a distinct loss to the interest of 'the week.' Fortunately Colonel Carter expects to come and Messrs. Nicholson, Stiven, Greig, and a goodly number of Bombay players. On Saturday morning the event is a Handicap by match play against Bogey, and on Saturday afternoon a Handicap by Medal play for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup.

THE RETURN OF THE CORONATION CONTINGENT.

THE Volunteers who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday in the R. I. M. S. Hardinge were sent ashore late the same day in two Government barges and landed at the Apollo Bunder. On receipt of their respective warants from the Military authorities in Bombay, those who had to proceed up-country proceeded to their destination at night. The Indian Contingent remained on board the Hardinge all Wednesday. The vessel entered the Prince's Dock early yesterday morning and was berthed at the Jettyshed, where the disembarkation took place in a very business-like manner. The troops were sent to Deolali in two trains and to Poona in one special troop train last evening. The first train to Deolali left the Jettyshed at 5-45 p.m. with one British officer, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, 25 native officers, 394 men rank-and-file and 93 followers. The second train was despatched from the Jettyshed at 6-40 p.m., and conveyed 12 British officers, 21 native officers, 209 men rank-and-file and 40 followers. The third train for Poona left Bombay at 7-10 p.m., taking 3 British officers, 13 native officers, 261 men rank-and-file and 24 followers. After arrival at the above rest camps, arrangements will be made to forward the men to their respective regiments. Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, C. B. Commanding the Bombay District, visited the Hardinge yesterday morning.

A pleasing function took place on board the Hardinge on the evening previous to her arrival in Bombay. After dinner, in the officers' saloon, Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, in proposing the health of Commander Baugh and the officers of the Hardinge, alluded to the very courteous, considerate, and kind manner in which those officers had looked after the comfort of their military comrades of the Contingent throughout the homeward and outward voyages. In doing so he asked Commander Baugh to accept from the officers of the Indian Contingent a piece of plate which they were desirous of presenting to the Officers' Mess of the Hardinge as a token of the very pleasant times they all had experienced while voyaging in the ship, and as a lasting memento of the good feeling that existed between the two Indian services.

Commander Baugh, in reply, thanked the officers of the Indian Contingent and remarked that it was a very great pleasure both for himself and the officers of the ship to have carried the Contingent home, and that they would greatly value the gift of the handsome piece of plate which had been presented to the Hardinge, and which would grace the Mess of that vessel as long as she remained afloat. He also accepted it as showing the good fellowship that prevailed between the two services, who had come together on such an historic occasion as the King's Coronation.

PROBABLY for the first time in history, typewriters have been used aboard the King's yacht during his Majesty's recent sojourn on the water. Throughout the later years of the last reign it was always a matter for surprise that every reply, no matter how brief or how formal, received from the Queen's secretary was indited in ink and written by hand. The advent of King Edward has also meant the advent of the typewriter in the palace.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY IN ROME.

ITALY'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

RUSSIA'S DRINK BILL.

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

THE tranquil and historic Villa Medici, known to all visitors to Rome as one of the loveliest and most melancholy spots in the city, and to Frenchmen as a little bit of France and the seat of their famous Art Academy, is in these days shaken out of its habitual calm by two exceptional events, the election of a new director and a heated discussion over the pros and cons of admitting women students. The present director, M. Eugene Guillaume, the famous sculptor, whose term of office had just run out, is much liked by the pupils, and seems to have a good chance of re-election. The Academy of France in Rome is exceedingly prosperous. It was instituted in 1666 by Louis XIV. and Colbert, and strangely enough, all the subsequent revolutions in France, while upsetting many institutions and things less noted, have respected the Academy. Many are the claims put forward to having given birth to the idea of such an institution. Le Brun is in the list, Charles Errard, and Colbert, but according to the "Memoires Inedites sur les Membres del' Academie de Peinture," the palm must be given to Errard. Perhaps the two most famous names connected with the Villa Medici are those of David and Ingres. These two illustrious sons of France developed in Rome among the shady and sad alleys of the old garden, feasting their eyes on the magnificent view of the Eternal City and drinking in all that the town of the Popes had to teach. Besides the French Academy, there are here those of Spain, Germany, and the United States, all prosperous and doing good work. England, too, made a move in this direction two years ago, but was not given the support expected, so that the whole thing (forty departments, more or less), has now shrunk to one room, one master, and one pupil.

Is the much-calumniated Erythrea colony going to be after all a source of wealth to the Peninsula ? Gold has certainly been found, and now it is said the prospects of a new industry are very great. It will, I am sure, come as somewhat of a surprise to most people to hear that Italy is a large manufacturer of cotton goods. Last year she exported £3,000,000 worth of woven cotton ; but there is a very decided thorn in the rose—to wit, that all the raw material must be bought out of the Peninsula. Unfortunately Italy cannot grow good cotton. The experiment, which would have meant such riches to the country has been tried, but with the worst results, so she is obliged to turn to the United States, Egypt, and India, and even go farther afield. It is now said with authority that Italy's white elephant grows the very finest quality of cotton. A recent pamphlet on the subject demonstrates that it grows, if not in all parts of the colony, at least in the greatest part, especially in Agordat. The latter province has already produced more by the acre than has ever been obtained in Egypt or the United States, and the quality is said to be of the best. Even if the colony is not able to produce the 200,000 tons necessary for Italian consumption, even if she were able only to grow one-third that amount, she would turn from a passive, or even worse, possession into a very valuable asset for the mother country. This is all very encouraging if the Government can be induced not to tax prohibitively the new industry, as she has a little way of doing. For instance, there is no finer country for growing beetroot for sugar than Italy ; but it is taxed so high that the industry was almost strangled in its birth.

How many of those who use Eau de Cologne, from Cologne, daily one might almost say hourly, are aware of the fact that it was invented by an Italian and not by a son of the fatherland which gives it name. Almost two hundred years ago an Italian priest Giovan Maria Farina, whose name is seen on every authentic bottle, eked out his modest fortune by selling perfumery, little art objects, and so on, at Domodossola. In 1702, happening to be in Cologne, and making use of some of the finest vegetable productions of the country, he discovered the secret of the miraculous perfume, which has never been revealed to this day, except to his descendants. He soon devoted himself to the sale of his invention, which was so satisfactory that needing help in its manufacture, he had his brother and nephew join him from Italy. The increasing fame of the water brought increasing difficulties of rivalry. New firms who stole his name, his trade marks, stamps, and so on, sprang up like mushrooms ; but they could not steal his secret. The difficulty of the name they overcame by importing a peasant from Italy, who declared his name was Farina, and made him head of the firm. One of the distinctive marks of the true Farina Cologne are the words "Opposite Julich Platz." The spurious manufactories come as near as possible, and put "near," "next" "behind," "before" Julich Platz, or "opposite" a platz with a somewhat similar name. These manœuvres of course in the lapse of years have had their effect, so that half of the cologne bought in the city of its birth is not made according to Giovan Maria's receipt. In buying your cologne always look for "opposite Julich Platz." Those are the magic words which will enable you to breathe your cologne as the old priest intended, to the glory of his own fatherland and the enrichment of his adopted country.

The Kaiser's telegram to the Prince Regent of Bavaria is the event of the week. It was intended not so much as a defence of æstheticism as a criticism of constitutional government. Bavaria stands to Prussia in a peculiar relation. In 1866 she shared the defeat of Austria, and in 1870 she only took part in the invasion of France after a diplomatic struggle with Bismarck. To this day Bavaria enjoys an independence denied to all the other members of the confederacy. She manages her own railways, post offices, and telegraphs. Indeed, during the continuance of peace, her army is upon a separate foundation under the supreme command of the Prince Regent. The titular authority of the Emperor only commences when war has been declared. Again, within Bavaria herself, the monarch has less power than in Prussia. He is not "master in his own house," but occupies a position similar to that of our own Sovereign. In fact, Bavaria resembles liberty-loving Austria, rather than autocratic Prussia ; and any interference on the part of the Kaiser is, therefore, bound to be resented.

They have their temperance question in Russia and some interesting particulars of the working of the Crown monopoly of the sale of corn brandy, which appears to be intensifying the curse, will be found in a Consular report to hand from St. Petersburg. The monopoly of the sale of corn brandy (it is pointed out) was established in 1895, for the main purpose of diminishing intemperance, so widely spread in Russia, and to which the poverty of the peasantry is largely due. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Government brandy shops it was contemplated to found and foster temperance associations, which were, by providing rational recreation and non-stimulating beverages to the lower classes, to counteract the evils arising from the sale of vodka. Unfortunately, as a well-informed writer observes in an article devoted to the whole subject, and published in November last in the "Vestnik Evropy" a leading Russian journal, the reality is far from the attractive phantom pictured in the minds of those who sincerely believed in the measure of reform. "Drunkenness," says the above writer, "is exceeding its former proportions and the promised morally elevating and diverting pabulum has not yet to any great extent been provided for the people." In the capitals and some of the larger provincial towns, although popular places of entertainment have been opened on an attractive and even luxurious scale, they have proved powerless to decrease drunkenness, as shown, for instance by the increase of the consumption of ordinary spirits in the Province of St. Petersburg by 13 per cent. when the monopoly system was first introduced in it. For hamlets and villages no efforts were made in the direction of providing an antidote to the vodka shop. No other results, however, were to be expected from an undertaking which from the commencement was placed on a mercantile basis. In other words, the reform in the sale of vodka was limited to diverting to the revenue

of the State all the profit arising from the retail sale of vodka which was formerly distributed among private proprietors of vodka shops, and municipal and rural communities.

Instructive tables are given showing that the consumption of spirits in European Russia increased in an alarming manner during the first five years of the monopoly. Complete returns are not yet available for the two remaining years, and the most considerable increase took place exactly in that part of the country where the monopoly was in force, all of which clearly proves that the object of diminishing inebriety has not been attained by the monopoly scheme. One unsatisfactory feature in the growing demand for vodka is that a failure of the harvest, and the consequent necessitous condition of the rural population, do not serve as a hindrance to increased intemperance. In his explanatory statement on the execution of the Budgets for 1897, 1898, and 1899 the Auditor-General testifies to the larger consumption of vodka in the various provinces of the Empire which suffered from a great deficiency of the grain crops, and in which the monopoly system had been introduced. Only in two provinces, Bessarabia and Kherson, in which there was an almost entire failure of the crops, had the demand for vodka considerably diminished. In view of the growing consumption of corn brandy in this country, the Government monopoly for its sale promised to yield an immense revenue. The excise amounts to 7s. 10 1-2d. per gallon of pure spirit, or 3s. 2d. in its diluted form of 40 degrees proof. The retail sale price of vodka is 7r. 60c. per vedro, deducting from this 4r. as excise duty, the gross revenue per vedro is 3r. 60c. The cost of distillation, employment of agents, and other outlays connected with the retail sale is reckoned at 2r. 60c. The net profit derived by the Crown on each vedro of vodka is therefore 1r., or nearly 9½d. per gallon. The monopoly system has now been extended over the whole of European Russia. On the presumption that the sale of vodka will remain on the level of that of 1898 i. e., that such sale will amount to 26,000,000 vedros of spirit, equal to about 65,000,000 vedros of diluted 40 degrees proof vodka, the net annual revenue which the Crown will derive from the sale of the latter will be £6,900,000. When the monopoly system will be spread over other parts of the Empire this revenue will be considerably larger. The reports of the Auditor-General also show that during the years 1895-99 the sum 75,230,774r. were expended in the establishment of the monopoly system, and that the net revenue derived from the sale of spirituous drinks during that period amounted to 79,863,635r. The rate of interest on the capital spent was, therefore, 106 per cent.

At Boulogne they celebrate the festival of Our Lady of Boulogne, the Lady whose image was carried there in a boat of angels in the year 600. It is a day of faith; and although there is a sprinkling of unbelievers wearing their irreverent hats even as the famous silver image, which contains the relic of the ancient statue, passes by, the great majority of the people believe as a little child. The streets are full of country people and family parties drinking their sugared water or some less harmless beverages outside the open-air cafes. The sidewalks have each their rows of chairs from which to view the procession and windows can be had—well, not at Coronation prices. This is a procession of the other world, not of this. French France is passionately interested in it, and, with that delightful detachment which seems so possible to it, is apparently unaware of the foreign element in its streets to-day. The caps of the peasant women fill the narrow streets as with a million nodding daisies. There is blue and white on all the house fronts; the streets are like a June field. The procession is timed to start at four, but it is nearly five o'clock before it comes down the hill from the cathedral. For some hours past the streets have been full of picturesque groups of girls and children dressed for the procession en route to the cathedral. Daisies, did one say? Daisies are as white and gold, scarcely as diaphanous as these. They are whiter than a cloud. The procession takes an hour to pass any given point. You have only to look atit to appreciate how entirely the Church holds the women, the mothers of France, to gauge how little chance the Kulturkampf of a day has against these immortal forces, these fountains of youth and life. The procession has been dressed by women, by mothers, orwomen with motherhood in their hearts. It is something to delight children beyond words, and to delight those who have kept that childishness without which the Kingdom is closed to us. The children have all the fine dresses, but many women, many men, trudge along in the procession, pilgrims in sober garments, as once they might have been seen going to Walsingham before Our Lady of many shrines was dispossessed in England. The children are adorable, their dresses designed by people who have a genius for spectacle. The primary robe is white, the most billowy aerial white imaginable, and it is a note which, if you take the procession en masse, drowns the other colours. But there is plenty of colour: gold crowns on the head, innocent gold wings on the white shoulders, the scarlet of the Sacred Heart and the Eucharist, the purple of the Passion the green of the Holy Angels. Group after group passes till the eyes ache, and the faculty for selection and admiration is exhausted, and one is grateful to look at the black robes and white cornettes of the Sisters of Charity, the little alms-girls' gowns of the orphans of St. Vincent de Paul, the sober old people of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the quiet secular attire of the ladies banded together for various good works, the indistinguishable pilgrims.

It is a show for children and the childlike in heart. Each portion of the procession, which is contributed by the parishes, is presided by a gorgeous Suisse walking backward before the cross carried by acolytes. There are many fine ships—a whole navy of this Queen of the Seas, gorgeous corbeilles des fleurs, gilt reliquaries held aloft, hundreds of banners with tiny child-angels holding the floating pennons. It is feast day of the Mother, but it is also the feast day of the Child. Little images of the Child are borne aloft, tiny figures of the Infant Jesus and of St. John in his sheepskins trot along in the procession, which must be so tiring for their tiny feet. Childhood in all its exquisiteness is here, from babies of two and three to "little radiant girls" on the edge of maidenhood. For the lover of the child the sight is something to bring tears and smiles. This is the angelic childhood of which we catch fleeting glimpses through the turmoil and tumult of our own robust little folk. There is not the faintest sign of self-consciousness and vanity among the processionists. Each child might be alone in its world or with Our Lady of Boulogne for sole company, so composedly do they go. With the acolytes, however, a pause in the procession brings weariness of doing nothing, and they begin to straddle from on tram-rail to another, a somewhat incongruous position, seeing their surplices and their duties. However, they are recalled to a sense of what is becoming by a rosy-faced priest, who comes quietly behind them, and apparently pinches the ear of the nearest offender.

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR AND THE PLANETS.

GOING HOME BY DEPUTY.

The faith held by some Indians in the influence of the planets for good or ill is as profound as it is mysterious. Many of them decline to venture upon a journey or an undertaking of importance without consulting an astrologer.

The Maharaja of Jaipur, who is about to return to India upon the conclusion of his visit to England for the Coronation, is one of those who are not inclined to run counter to the planets.

His Highness consulted his State astrologer in regard to the date upon which the stars would be propitious for the beginning of his journey homeward.

There was much rumination, and at last Monday, August 18, was given as the day upon which the voyage would be begun, under the happiest auspices.

Then there arose this difficulty: the Maharaja's appointments would not admit of his starting at so early a date. This was sufficiently alarming, but to abandon the engagements made was impossible. Likewise to ignore the voice of the planets was not to be thought of for a moment.

The only way out of the difficulty was for his Highness to begin the journey by deputy. And so it came about that th Ms araja's direc or of transports, Rai l harpat Rai Bahadur, and some members of the suite were sent on to Dover on August 18 thus beginning the return home.

They stayed at the Lord Warden Hotel, awaiting the arrival of their master, who was expected to leave, with his retinue of about 150 persons, by special Calais steamer at the end of the week.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, has been allowed privilege leave for twenty-two days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for five months and eight days.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I. B. S., is appointed a Member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations vice Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of the return from deputation of Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., acting Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for sixteen months.

Major J. R. Smith, M.B., M.Ch., B. A. (Royal University, Ireland), I. M. S., on relief, resumes charge of his appointment as Superintendent of Matheran.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., on reversion to the Bombay Presidency is appointed Junior Collector.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson, M. B., I. M. S., is deputed to Delhi as Medical Officer in charge of the Camps appertaining to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., M. A. (Oxon.), Barrat-Law, is appointed First Assistant, General Department, vice Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S.

Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., on relief by Major Ashton Street, M. B., F. R. C. S., I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

The services of the Honourable Mr. J. Pollen, LL.D., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

WIFE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, two Mahomedan women named Khatoon Aboo Khayat and Amina Mahomed surrendered to their bail, the first on a charge of enticing away and detaining a married woman, and both on charges of theft and abetment in the commission of the offence, preferred by Jafer Hussan husband of the second accused. Mr. Sorabshaw Bamanshaw Kapadia pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. P. K. Kotewal, pleader, defended the accused. A warrant had been issued against both the accused on the 22nd instant. Both surrendered the same day and his Worship enlarged them on their furnishing a bail of Rs. 200 each.

Complainant said in his information that he was a merchant and resided at Yakoob Lane. About eight months ago he became acquainted with both accused who lived together. Eventually he promised to marry the second accused and paid off her debt which amounted to Rs. 2.0. He stayed with her in Bombay for about five months and thence he took her to Bussorah where he married her by "nikah." Subsequently, however, as his wife, the second accused, got ill there he sent her to Bombay and himself followed her some time after, and arrived in Bombay on the 30th of August last. He had sent his box, one carpet, and some copper pots with his wife who preceded him to Bombay. On his arrival in Bombay, to his surprise, he did not find his wife in his house in Yakoob Lane. He was informed by his neighbours that she left the house 3 days back and was seen going in company of the first accused. Upon making further inquiries he found that his wife had got the key of his warehouse from a Marwari named Maga Bhana, who was entrusted with it when he (complainant) left for Bussorah, and had removed some of his articles from there too. He then reported the matter to the police who referred him to a Magistrate.

When the case came on for hearing yesterday, Mr. Kapadia said that the parties had consulted each other and had come to an amicable settlement on the second accused restoring some of the articles complained of to the complainant. The complainant had also consented not to go to the house of the accused any more.

Mr. Kotewal having agreed to the terms, Mr. Kapadia declined to lead evidence.

His Worship discharged both the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

KASAULI LEGENDS.

There must be a great deal of the raw material of romance hidden in the registers of station and cantonment churches, and the considerable number of persons (chiefly ladies) in India who aspire to authorship would probably be repaid by a little investigation of these "brief and simple annals." In one instance at least these records have been made public, the Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, M. A., Senior Chaplain in India, having just published in pamphlet form a series of selections from the Church registers of Kasauli, under the title "The Parochial History of an Indian Station" (Edinburgh Press, Calcutta). The entries made at and about the time of the Mutiny says the "Civil and Military Gazette" are especially interesting, but it is disappointing to find so little evidence in support of the legend of buried treasure in Kasauli churchyard. The story was given at length in its columns a few years ago, and it appears to have been sufficiently convincing to have induced a former chaplain to set about excavating and removing trees in the church yard in the expectation of finding the hidden wealth. It is, of course, a well authenticated fact that the Gurkha guard robbed the Treasury at Kasauli at the time of the Mutiny of a sum of Rs. 20,000, but the tradition that they were intercepted by two English soldiers who buried the money in the churchyard, is scouted by Mr. Dyer as inherently improbable. Another Kasauli legend is that connected with the "Lady's Grave," the popular belief being that this monument was erected to the memory of an English lady who, pursued by mutineers, flung herself from a high rock and perished near the spot. Mr. Dyer ruthlessly sweeps away this tradition also, but he gives us the true story of the Lady's Grave which, if less dramatic, is certainly not without a large element of romance. The other parts of this little history are chiefly of ecclesiastical interest, but they also throw some side lights on the social life of a bygone generation in an Indian hill cantonment.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

The death occurred yesterday morning of Mr. Raghavji Jaikrishna Vyas, B. A. LL. B., Solicitor, Bombay, at his residence at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, whither he was removed two days previously from his residence, Sagar Mahel, at Walkeshwar. He was only 39 years of age and his premature death is much regretted by his friends and the whole Pokarna Brahmin community to which he belonged. He leaves a widow and brother. He was a very successful student both in his school and college career. He matriculated in the year 1881 and after having graduated, he was articled to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors. After he passed the Solicitor's Examination he joined Mr Mulji Bhavanidas Varbhaya, Solicitor, and they practised as solicitors under the name of Messrs. Mulji and Rajhavji for about 8 years. Latterly Mr. Raghavji practised alone. He was known as a Sanscrit scholar and poet and wrote a number of verses and essays. He was held in high estimation by his friends and his loss is greatly felt by his cast people. At one time the deceased was Superintendent of the Boarding School of the late Shet Gocoldas Tejpal.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Manager of the Bombay branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld. has received a wire from the Head Office announcing that at the forty-fifth ordinary general shareholders meeting held at Yokohama yesterday, the Bank declared 13 per cent. dividend and added to Reserve Fund Yen. 200,000. raising it to Yen. 8,910,000.; transferred Yen. 100,000., to Silver Reserve Fund, and carried forward to next account Yen. 500,000.

The fame of Mr. Charlie Clarke, of the Stock Exchange, as a perfervid patriot, ever ready to lead in the "House" a stentorian rendering of "God Save the King," is well established. It may be less generally known that he was also cricketer of prowess in his day. His forte was keeping wicket. In a match between I Ziugari and Tairteen of the Military of Ireland he once stumped five men in one innings and seven in the next. To this effect he writes to a sporting contemporary.

VINEGAR AND SNAKE-BITE.

SOME REMARKABLE STORIES.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—In the year 1892 (I think between March and June) my husband sent you a letter about a cure for cobra bite. You published it in the papers and many people and several Doctors (including the Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay) wrote to him asking him to tell them what the medicine was; they would try it, and get him the reward of the Indian Government. My husband was not willing to let them know what he used but promised to experiment in the presence of some of the Doctors who wrote to him. As he received no answers from them again, he let the matter drop and told me I must not divulge the secret. I can keep it a secret no longer as I have lately lost a dearly loved nephew from the dreadful bite of a snake. I cannot tell you that it is an infallible cure for cobra bite, but I will give you an account of his experiments which people might try until medical aid arrives.

In the beginning of 1892 my husband (who was fond of experimenting) was stung by a bee. As it was hurting very much he came into the dining room, took some malt vinegar, and rubbed it into the sting. In a moment all pain was gone. He thought deeply on this matter, and when he went to the stables that evening (he was Veterinarian Superintendent of H. H. the Rajah of Pudukota's stables) he asked some of the syces to get him a scorpion as he wanted to find a cure for their sting. He also offered a rupee or two to any syce who would let the scorpion sting him as he thought a human being would be better able to express his feelings than an animal, and he knew that a man would not die from a scorpion sting. Well, one syce brought him a large black scorpion and offered his hand for the sting. Several people from the town came with him to witness the treatment. The scorpion stung the man on the centre finger and after the pain went above the elbow, and the man was writhing in pain, my husband tied a ligature above the wound and commenced rubbing the vinegar into the finger and the arm. As it was being rubbed he said he felt the pain coming lower and lower, and in 20 minutes he had not the slightest pain. After this several other syces offered to allow themselves to be stung. My husband tried it on two more men and was satisfied. He then thought it would be a cure for snake-bite and was determined to try it. He asked several men to get him a fresh cobra and some Pariah dogs. At first he found it very hard to get one as no one would volunteer to catch one.

At last after waiting for several months, one night at 8 p.m., he came home from the stables with a number of men after him. One man had a noose on a large cobra's neck. Its back was broken, he was dragging it along the road at the same time keeping it away from him with a forked stick. My husband brought this snake to my sister's compound, and as no dog was forthcoming, he wanted to experiment on one of my beautiful fox terriers, which I would not allow. In the end he contented himself with a large fowl. He first prepared the leg of the bird by plucking out all the feathers, as he wanted to give it a fair trial by letting all the poison get into the wound. He then tied the fowl on a long bamboo and put it near the cobra. The cobra bit the poor bird with a vengeance, and they had to kill the snake before they could get the fang out of the fowl. My husband had the fowl brought into the verandah of my sister's house and for three and a half hours rubbed the vinegar into the bite. After about half an hour's rubbing the whole of the leg became scarlet. Then it turned a deadly green colour, and at the end of three hours the leg was as black as charcoal. At 12 o'clock he brought the fowl home, and watched it till morning. The fowl was well but limping dreadfully. He poulticed the leg, and after two weeks' a big black patch like charcoal fell off; leaving a nasty scar and the fowl lived many months after the experiment.

After a month he succeeded in getting a living fresh cobra. He had a cage made for it and bought two or three pariah dogs and commenced the experiments again. He used to lift the door of the cage slightly, and as soon as the snake put its head out, he used to lay a stick on the head and with another stick to which a loop was attached he would slip the noose on the snakes head and draw it out of the cage. When it was half out one of the servants used to hold a long bamboo firmly over the centre of the snake's body so that it could not hurt the onlookers. The dog after the thigh was shaved, was bound and blindfolded and put near the snake and the snake in a fury caught the leg and gave it two furious bites. Then my husband put the snake into the cage, scarified the wound and rubbed in the vinegar for 3 1-2 hours without ceasing. The leg underwent the same changes as the fowl's did, and was treated in the same way. The dog lived and after a month my husband experimented on it again. As several of the big Brahmins of the place wished to witness the experiment, he prepared the other leg in the same way by shaving it and after tying and blindfolding the dog put it near the snake. The snake bit it twice and when it was being drawn away in its fury it caught the dog's tail. Several of the onlookers, after the dog was bitten, asked my husband to allow the snake to bite another dog to prove to them that it was a fresh snake and had not been tampered with. Another dog was brought, and just as it was put near the snake it snapped and it was bitten on the tongue and died in half an hour. Then the fowl that had been experimented on was brought and bitten and left without treatment and it died in three-quarters of an hour. The dog that had the three bites was treated and lived. We had this cobra for three months.

My husband in May, 1892, experimented on a fowl in Perambore before a medical man and several Europeans and Eurasians with success. About the end of 1893 when we were living in Trichinopoly an old woman was brought to my husband in a stupor. They said she was bitten by a snake on the back of her hand while gathering firewood, and the hand was much swollen. He gave her some brandy and rubbed the vinegar into this hand and she was taken home and we heard she was doing well. I cannot tell you what snake it was that bit her, I have on several occasions tried the vinegar when people have been stung with scorpions and with good effect. I cannot say that this is an infallible cure, but I am just letting you know what I witnessed; if it will help any one I shall be glad. All I have written is the perfect truth, and there are many of the residents of Pudukota who will corroborate what I have written.

PIERRE LOTI IN TRAVANCORE.

M. Pierre Loti contributes to the second July number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a long and exquisitely-written paper of his experiences in the territory of the Maharajah of Travancore. It was his privilege to see that delightful, intimate India, where the tourist does not penetrate, and he sings its praises in French so exquisite that to attempt to translate it seems almost a sacrilege. The great Indian temples, with their innumerable series of pillars, and their colossal statues of gods and goddesses, naturally make a profound impression upon this writer, so sensitive to beauty in all its forms.

Suddenly he sees in the shade of a banyan tree near an ancient idol of Siva a personage in a violet robe, with a long white beard calmly sitting down reading. Actually it is a bishop, a Syrian bishop, but how strange to see him in this country of the mysteries of Brahmin! Yet it is really perfectly natural, for the Maharajah of Travancore has about half a million Christian subjects. These do not represent the triumph of modern missionary effort; their ancestors built Christian churches here in epochs when Europe herself was still Pagan, for these assert that Christianity was brought here by St. Thomas, who came to India about the middle of the first century. It is, to say the least of it, more probable that they are descended from Nestorians who emigrated from Syria. Not less interesting is the fact that in the north of Travancore are to be found descendants of Jews who emigrated after the second destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem. It is pleasant to relate that under the benign rule of the Maharajah there are no religious feuds, each religious community practises its faith in peace and toleration.

M. Loti has the seeing eye of the true traveller, and it is impossible to do more than mention a few of the scenes which aroused his interest and inspired his pen. He describes the remarkable Zoological Gardens at Trevandrum, where the fauna and flora of India are preserved under conditions absolutely similar to the undisturbed jungle. He visits the Maharajah himself, and rejoices that this Prince has had the good taste to remain Indian, and not to assume the ugly Western dress. M. Loti was entrusted with the mission of presenting to his Highness a French decoration, and when he had discharged this duty he conversed with the Maharajah about Europe, which the Prince is prevented from visiting by the strict rules of his caste. He also talked with the Maharajah on literary subjects, and found him a man of cultivated and refined intelligence. Some days afterwards M. Loti was presented to the Maharanee; this is not the wife, but the maternal aunt of the Maharajah. In Travancore names, titles, and property are inherited on the female side; indeed, in this State women have actually the privilege of repudiating their husbands at their pleasure.

LAZY OXFORD.

AN APPRECIATIVE DEPRECIATION.

Mr. J. K. Fotheringham contributes to the "New Liberal Review" for August an article entitled "Lazy Oxford," which is interesting on account of its bearing upon Mr. Rhodes's will. Mr. Fotheringham says:—"Cecil Rhodes has given a large endowment destined to bring many of the brightest, and presumably of the most active minds in Germany and America, to our old sleepy University." Somewhat fewer than 200 Rhodes scholars will be mixed up with about 3,000 undergraduates. Will this new life rouse the University to fresh energy, or will it be simply absorbed in the larger but duller life that we witness to-day? For the most part Mr. Fotheringham thinks that the recent States and Territories will be unable to send up any scholars fit to compete with the better products of our English public schools. Rhodes's Colonial scholars for the most part are not likely to be distinguished in Academic life, and are therefore not likely to contribute much towards increased activity in University work properly so-called. The fashion of going to Oxford may arise among wealthy Americans, but if it does, it will be Oxford, the pleasure city, not the seat of learning, that will appeal to such students.

Of Oxford itself as a place of study Mr. Fotheringham does not speak very highly. He says it lies in a swamp, and the first impression of the visitor is that there is no sign of briskness or alertness anywhere. Even the college servants and shopmen in the city go about their work in a perfunctory way. The dogs move slowly, bark more languidly, and wear a sleepier look in Oxford than do dogs elsewhere. The sleepiness of dons is proverbial. Mr. Fotheringham has noticed in himself a subtle ebbing away of energy in the first few days he spends at Oxford after he arrives from London. Sleep is perhaps the best physical safeguard against the ill effects of a moist atmosphere, and is may tend to the promotion of longevity, but it is inconsistent with hard work. Whatever may be the cause, the city of Oxford seems to him the nearest approach in the world of prose and reality to the fabled land of the lotuseater.

Work is the last thing in the minds of many members of the University. Even those who aim at higher things find the myriad delights of the place too much for them, and lapse into an idleness not natural to them. The only line in which Oxford can hold its own for industry against the whole world is that which is pursued by the Oxford College tutor. The reputation of the University, however, with the world at large depends upon its output of books, and in this respect Oxford is sadly deficient. What does Oxford with its 300 fellows accomplish? In reply one can only make excuses. A languid air encourages the fatal habit of procrastination which is the special bane of authors. Equally fatal is the social constitution of the place. The organisation of work hardly extends beyond the tutorial system at present. Outside that each man works of his own lines, which often means that he does not work at all. The permission given to fellows to marry has converted donnish Oxford into a miniature reproduction of the West-End of London. Luxurious habits have an evil influence upon academical work. The Oxford School of Natural Science would disgrace the poorest University in the land. And, after all, in such a lazy place as Oxford the study of science seems out of place. A man can dream his broad views of history and speculate on theories of the universe or of morals as he lies in bed; but there is little room for fairy fancies in natural science.

The great drawback to education in Oxford is the hideous expense of living in that city. No attempt has been made to employ either the college or the University organisation to resist the exactions of college servants, of shopkeepers, or of lodging-house keepers. The effect of the high prices is enhanced by the extravagant habits of undergraduates. Oxford, however, is now threatened with competition by the German and the American Universities. The latter are even able to procure distinguished scholars from Oxford when they want them.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Fotheringham like every body else, is fascinated by Mr. Rhodes's will. He says:—

Rhodes's aim was in fact very far removed from any scheme of University improvement. He displayed a contempt for the mere bookworm, which he expresses in characteristic fashion in his curious and to all appearance unworkable suggestion for the election of his scholars. He aimed at a political, not at an academical, development, and Oxford, with all its faults, appears to be the place best adapted to the realisation of his aims. The city itself, and still more the University, with its tradition and its methods of education, are exceedingly fruitful of suggestive ideas. Add to this the companionship of minds selected from all spheres of life and all quarters of the globe, gathered together at one place at the most impressionable period of their existence, and you have the most brilliant opportunity ever offered of stamping the leaders of the whole English-speaking race with a community of ideas which shall attach them to one another and to that Alma Mater in the dear motherland to whose common parentage they will owe all that they value most in their intellectual, or, if I may use so bold a word, in a meaning which transcends the limits of the Church, in their spiritual life. If Oxford can give these its sons of the future an inspiration for their work when they return to their respective countries, it will be true to its traditions, and will prove itself capable of nobler work than anything that can be done in the advancement or distribution of the knowledge of facts. It matters little whether they come as raw lads from the prairies or as finished scholars from a New England school; if they are destined to be leaders, it will always be of the greatest value to them to have received the impress of that University, whereas nowhere else it will or, possible for man to meet with man, and have, it may be, only a vision of a destiny belonging to the English race and to the world, extending far beyond the narrow horizon of his province or his class.

THE WIDENING OF STREETS.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 13th March to report on the proposed widening of certain streets and the acquisition of properties within them, have submitted the following report regarding Narayan Dhuru Street. The present width of this street is 25 feet in some places and less in others. The regular line of street laid down by the Commissioner provides for a uniform width of 25 feet throughout the street. This not being considered sufficient, the Commissioner asks for the Corporation's approval under section 239 (2) of the Municipal Act to a width of 40 feet being laid down. The Committee are opinion that considering the importance of Narayan Dhuru Street, it is very desirable to widen it to 40 feet. They beg therefore to recommend that the approval asked for by the Commissioner be given, the street being gradually widened to 40 feet, subject to the conditions laid down in para. 4 of Corporation Resolution No. 6172, dated the 15th August 1901. The Commissioner also asks for the sanction of the Corporation to the purchase of 2367 square yards of land belonging to Bai Hallimabai, from whom an application has been received for building shops and residences on land of which the aforementioned area forms a part. As the land proposed to be purchased lies within the 40 feet lines above proposed, the Committee beg to recommend that the sanction asked for may be given. The cost, which will be about a thousand rupees is proposed to be met from Surplus Cash Balance, but in regard to this a recommendation from the Standing Committee will be necessary.

2367 square yards of land at Rs. 40 per square yard = Rs. 94,648-12-10 + legal expenses + 15% for compulsory acquisition if the land has to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

THE FIRST PUBLIC MAN INTERVIEWED.

"Who was the first public man ever interviewed in England?" Sir Wemyss Reid, in "Great Thoughts" says it was Mr. W. E. Forster, about 1880 or 1881. As Mr. Stead was the interviewer:—

Mr. Stead interviewed Forster on his return from the East. Mr. Forster came to see me immediately after the interview appeared, and I reproached him for having countenanced such an abominable innovation from America. We had a long discussion, and in the end agreed that while the ordinary interview was not a thing to be encouraged, yet that the interview in which a man stated his views on some great topic of interest might be useful to the person interviewed and to the public generally.

Mr. Forster, however (says the "Westminster Gazette"), was much blamed at the time for having submitted to being interviewed.

As the subject seems to be of some interest, I may as well recall the circumstances in which this first interview took place. Mr. Forster had just returned from a visit to Bulgaria. I called upon him, and after a long talk I said I thought what he said was very interesting, and ought to be made known to the public, and asked for his permission to jot down what I remembered of his conversation, to publish it in the "Pall Mall Gazette," offering at the same time to send him a proof. When I wrote out the interview, knowing the prejudice to which Sir Wemyss Reid referred, I did not venture to print it as an interview with Mr. W. E. Forster. I simply guarded his susceptibilities by describing him in the proof as "an English public man who had recently returned from the East."

When Mr. Forster got the proof, he returned it to me with a few corrections, striking out "an English public man," and putting in his own name. He said to me—

"Don't you think that the chief importance of my observations is that they are my observations, and therefore ought to be published in my name?"

I said of course I thought so, but I never thought he would stand it, because there was such a prejudice against interviewing public men.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 11.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

Hony Col H H Sir Pertab Singh Maharaja of Idar GCSI KCB Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty is granted the honorary rank of Major-Genl, dated 9th August 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dhondo Shamrao Garud having resigned his appointment on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Dhulia the Magisterial powers conferred on him by Govt Notification No 691 dated the 28th Jan 1902 are withdrawn.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Messrs Shankar Krishna Deobhankar and Haji Suja Uddin Molvi Abu Ahmad Molvi all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal district of Dhulia; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that Messrs Shankar Krishna Deobhankar and Haji Suja Uddin Molvi Abu Ahmad Molvi shall respectively be members of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Dhulia constituted by Govt Notification No 691 dated the 23rd Jan 1902.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, Mamlatdar taluka Barsi and Magte of the second class in the district of Sholapur, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code: Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

The Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No. 4653 dated the 19th July 1901 and under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize Azam Revanshiddappa Baswanneppa Kittur acting Special Head Karkun taluka Dharwar in the district of Dharwar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under the provisions of Sec 4 of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 the Govr in Council is pleased in supersession of any previous Orders to fix the limits of the villages named in Govt Notification No. 4655 dated the 19th July 1901 as the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of Azam Revanshiddappa Baswaneppa Kittur acting Special Head Karkun taluka Dharwar in the district of Dharwar who has been specially authorized to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act by Govt Notification No, 5678 dated the 8th September 1902.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 692 dated the 28th Jany 1902 the Govr in Council is pleased to invest under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Meherban Trimbakrao Ramrao Purandhare First Class Sardar and Special Magistrate of the Third Class within the limits of the Purandhar Taluka in the district of Poona with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second class within that area.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P K Percival I C S, Asst Collector Belgaum to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Thana.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules to appoint Rao Saheb Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta acting second class fourth grade subordinate Judge Vagra to be second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Varley I C S Asst Collector Panch Mahals has been allowed privilege leave for twenty two days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for five months and eight days.

Nathu Pagu Bhil late a Forest Guard in the Nandurbar Range of the West Khandesh Division is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Painter I C S to be a Member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations vice Mo Thakurdas Mathuradas.

M G F Keatinge I C S Asst Collector Poona is allowed privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of the return from deputation of Mr E L Cappel C I E, I C S.

In modification of the orders conveyed in Govt Notification No 6387 dated 15th July 1902 Mr F G Pratt I C S acting Collector Ahmedabad is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for sixteen months.

H E the Gov in Council is plased to make the following appointment:—Major J R Smith M B M Ch B A (Royal University Ireland) I M S on relief to resume charge of his appointment as Sup of Matheran.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Fraser I C S on reversion to the Bombay Presidency to be Junior Collector.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to denute Lieut Col A V Anderson M B I M S to Delhi as Medical Officer in charge of the Camps appertaining to the Govt of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson I C S M A (Oxon) Barrat-Law to be First Assit vice Mr S M Fraser I C S the junior officers in the first and second grades reverting.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Hooton I M S on relief by Major Ashton Street M B F R C S I M S to act as Civil Surgeon Bijapur pending further order.

The following Notification by the Govt of India Home Dept (Public) is republished:—Simla the 4th September 1902—No 2699—The services of Honble Mr J Pollen L L D of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he reports himself in Bombay.

The following Notifications by the Govt of India Military Dept are republished:—

"Volunteer Corps.—Appointments.

1st Battn G I P R Volunteers—W H Hogarth Gent to be Second-Lieut with effect from the 5th Aug 1902 to complete the establishment.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Volunteers.—Second-Lieut C Ed Dunford to be Lieut with effect from the 1st June 1902 vice Owen promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut Col W U Nicholas to be Com with effect from the 2nd May 1902 vice Petrie transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Poona Vol Rifles.—Captain Adam Thomson V D is granted the honorary rank of Major.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S A F Rodrigues Sub-Engr 1st grade and Hon Asst Engr 2nd grade is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Ex Engr Western Nara Dist during the absence of Mr J B Chapman on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Rustom Framji Bhathena Assit Engr 3rd grade raised on the 13th Aug 1902 the Professional Examination prescribed in the Public Works Dept Code I-II 169 to 171.

HIGH COURT.—September 12.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1220—Bhaishunker K and G—Hajee Esmail Hassum vs Hajee Ahmed Hassum—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
1219—Bhaishunker K and G—Haji Esmail Hassum vs Haji Ahmed Hassum—Smetham B and N.
1221—Little and Co—Bai Devkabai widow vs Kahoo and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.
789-01—Bhai Shanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Osman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdu Karim bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porebundry and others—Payne G S and M Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

22-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mulla and M.
3-02—Muljee C and V—Gungajar Ukerda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.
35-02—Mansukhlal J and H—Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Gokuldas Pasta—Little and Co (for postponment).
39-02—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Jootha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpoornabai widow and others—R P Mehta
98-02—Khundeao and S—Jetha Nursey and another vs Kustoor Tricum and others—K B Mehta.
663-01—Matubhai V and M—Kursondas Purshotumdas and another vs Sundernath Khote and others—M J & M

Testamantary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Durghaprasad Purbhoodas and others vs Balabhai Gowrishunker

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

LONDON is a deserted village, and society has scattered in all directions. Our old friends, the Town Mouse and the Country Mouse, have supplied the text of many a social sermon. But modern mice no longer cherish their own individualities; they play many different parts, and soon acquire the powers of a quick-change artiste. A smart woman will throw off the frills and furbelows of London, reappear "while you wait" in rustic simplicity, and contrive to look equally charming in both.

Mr. Arthur Balfour's "sacred week-end" may be responsible for many things, but it has certainly taught us the science of country-house costume. Social life in England and Scotland require a somewhat different outfit; in the latter, sport reigns supreme, while, for the former, a more varied "kit" is required. A tour of English visits demands many things, there must be skirts and blouses for early morning wear, smart and yet simple frocks for the afternoon, serge or cloth for dull wet days, bicycle suits, and a get-up for golf and for motoring, not to mention driving coats, and the outfit required for fishing and shooting. Two or three white pique skirts are a good investment, one with a bolero to match, and the others to be worn with white washing shirts suitable for morning hours. Transparent lace yokes, and big "picture" collars are out of place on shirts worn with plain "tails" of pique, serge, or flannel. A dark blue serge is useful for the many cold days of our English Augusts and Septembers, and does double duty as a travelling costume. An economical woman would order two skirts to her serge frock; a short skirt for croquet, tennis, or cycling, and a rather longer, smartly made one for journeys, and wearing in the afternoon, or on Sundays.

Then, for cool, bright days, a white or cream serge is pretty and useful, and as our fickle climate is apt to suddenly present us with a thermometer in the eighties a couple of muslins—one simple, and one smart—must on no account be left out of our calculations. Two or three pretty gowns should be taken to wear when driving, for a garden party, cricket match, flower show, or any other rural dissipation. A well-made voile, foulard, or grenadine is suitable, but what are termed full dress London costumes should be avoided and Ascot frocks that have done duty at Goodwood look sadly sorry for themselves on green grass and in brilliant sunshine.

Cycling suits have changed for the better, chiefly owing to the good offices of the free wheel. Coats and skirts should be worn, and gray is a safe colour owing to its dust-resisting properties. Motor-cars have started us on a fresh career of extravagance," and the motor-suit with its accompanying hat, veil, gloves, and special bag, now figures as a heavy item in our dress expenses. A motor-suit must be made by a first rate tailor.

Hats for the country should sound the same note of smart simplicity, and have an exceeding freshness of their own. Feathers are barred but flowers, fruit, or dainty ribbons trim them to perfection. To be well "veiled" is the sign of a smart woman, and country veilings should be chosen for their sun-resisting qualities. A white chiffon veil is serviceable, especially for motoring, and some fair women look well in white tulle veils, worn over the face, with ends crossed at the back, and tied in a big bow under the chin, in a pretty fashion that hails from America. Some wraps are necessary for country-house visiting. Mackintosh, and a cloth coat for driving, will be found usefull and a red Claddagh cloak makes a charming wrap, and one that proves highly becoming to a pretty, dark-haired woman. Evening dress deserves a chapter to itself, and must be dealt with on another occasion.

The Coronation has become history. London has taken off its now dishevelled fancy dress, and is conversationally known as "empty." The Naval Review at Portsmouth has been the event of the week. Weather reminds one of Millais' "Chill October."

The Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby have returned to Keele Hall, Staffordshire. Countess Torby was daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau by a morganatic marriage with Countess Meremberg, who was a daughter of the famous Russian poet, Pouschkin. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia became profoundly attached to her, and this semi-Royal romance has ended in the happiest of marriages. But the Russian authorities offered a strenuous opposition to the union, and up to the present time Countess Torby has never been officially received in St. Petersburg. She is a very handsome woman, and always perfectly dressed. Her chief amusements are music and golf; she is, indeed, a very excellent golf player. The Grand Duke Michael and his wife spend their winters at Cannes, where they are the presiding deities of Society and the golf club. They spend the summer and autumn in England, and are seen at the smartest functions during the London season.

Keele Hall, which they have rented from Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sneyd, is a beautiful place, and has a much-quoted holly hedge. But it is not the only "stately home" that possesses a garden hedge of unique proportions. Meikleour House in Scotland has a fine upstanding beech hedge; Raby Castle owns a noted yew hedge: and Howth Castle, Ireland, has beech hedges of a great height and extent.

Lord and Lady Cork have left London for Homburg. Lady Cork has, for many years past, been a conspicuous personality in the great world of London. She was Lady Emily de Burgh, and is sister to Lord Clanricarde. Her marriage took place in 1853, and she is the mother of many children. In the days of her youth she was a very beautiful woman, and her black eyes still blaze with brilliant intelligence. When Lady Cork was a schoolroom girl the higher education of woman had not become a national necessity, but for all that she is a well read and highly cultivated personage. Her knowledge of history, both English and foreign, is exceptionally complete; she is a great reader and deep thinker, and a witty and clever conversationalist. She writes well and contributes articles to magazines and reviews, chiefly on etiquette, and on the social history of days that are no more. Lady Cork is the possessor of many marvellous jewels, some of which she inherited from a former, and very eccentric, Duke of Portland. Her diamonds are of great value, and she owns a necklace of five rows of pearls, each pearl almost the size of a pigeon's egg.

Lady Cork never follows the fashion of the times, but dresses in a special style of her own. In the day she wears a black silk, cut rather low at the neck, which is filled in with fine white lace. In the evening she appears in a similar black silk gown cut somewhat lower at the neck, and wearing a black lace cap, with large drop pearl, attached to a narrow band of velvet, hanging low down on her forehead. When driving in the afternoon she wears a long white veil, with a deep border of white lace. Elderly people declare that when Lady Cork married, her renown as a beauty was so great, that the smart bachelors of London subscribed to present her with a handsome wedding present.

PERHAPS the most striking fact brought out in the valuable report which has just been issued by the Swiss Alpine Club, dealing with accidents in the Alps during the ten years 1890-1901, is the relatively small number of deaths so caused. Certainly most will learn with suprise that out of a total of 100,000 tourists who, it is computed, visit the Alps every year, a large proportion of whom go climbing, only twenty-seven on an average lose their lives. Judged by this test it would seem that, despite all its perils, mountaineering is a less dangerous pastime than many—say, mooring or cycling, for example—which are generally accounted nothing like so hazardous. The figures given as to the nationality of those killed are also rather unexpected. The vast majority, it seems—190, to be precise—were Germans and Austrians forty-eight were Swiss, twenty-three Italians, eighteen English or Americans, and fifteen French. Most of the accidents occurred, too, in the Eastern Alps—which helps, no doubt, to explain the preponderance of the German-speaking climbers among the victims.

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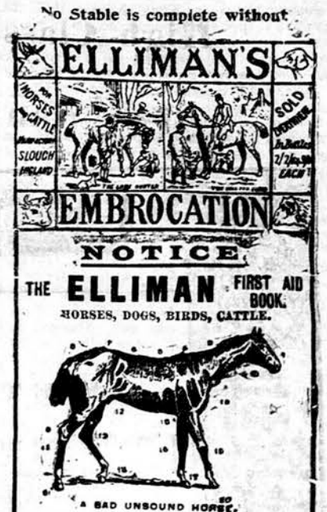

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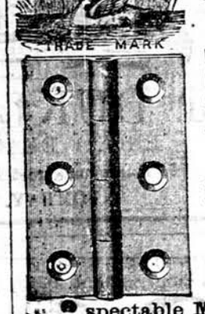

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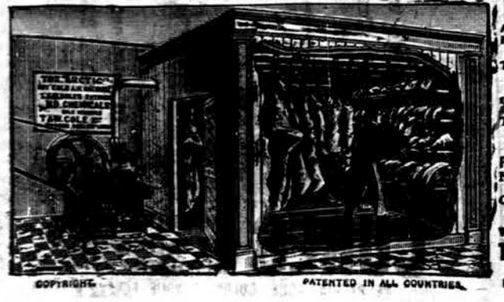

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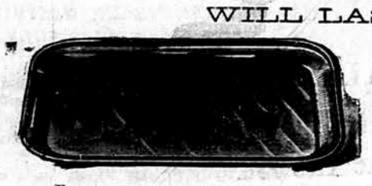

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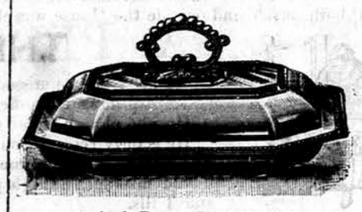

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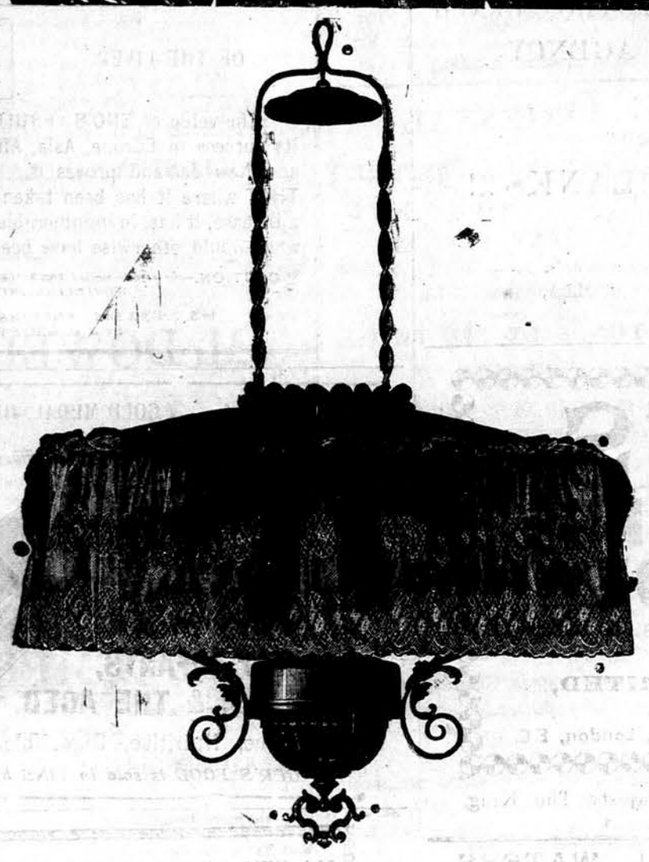

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